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WASHINGTON.

CLYMER INVESTIGATING HIMSELF.

HIS EARNEST EFFORTS TO SHIELD HIMSELF AND AT THE SAME TIME PROTECT HIS PARTY—A VINDICATION OF A DOUBTFUL KIND—AN INVESTIGATION WHICH SOME OTHER COMMITTEE SHOULD INQUIRE INTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Clymer has concluded the investigation of himself so far as he is capable, by reason of his personal interest in the affair, of conducting it impartially. Indeed, he has not been very severe upon himself in his own examination of witnesses, and when any facts at all to his discredit have been brought out, they came from willing witnesses, or through cross-examination. Enough has been developed to show that the committee is utterly unfit to continue any investigation whatever, and it ought to close its doors and adjourn proceedings, leaving some other committee of the House to investigate the War Department and this committee itself. This is not quite the view the faithful few who alone have stood by Mr. Clymer will take of the affair. It will be said by them that Mr. Clymer has been completely vindicated. Gen. Kiddoo, who received the information of Pendleton's connection with the Kentucky railroad claim from Mrs. Marsh, and who stated the facts to Mr. Clymer, which, after passing from one to another two or three times, were published by Gen. Boynton, gave his testimony. Beyond the discrepancies and difference in the details which are almost always found in a story two or three times repeated, Gen. Kiddoo sustained completely the published statement. The disagreements between Grafton's testimony and the testimony of Boynton were wholly irrelevant to the main point. For instance, Clymer did not travel with the Marshes, Mrs. Bowers, and others in Europe; Mr. Clymer did not refuse in terms to proceed with the investigation of Pendleton; he did not say to Clymer that Mrs. Marsh should be summoned; he did not tell Col. Grafton that the members of the committee except Clymer were disinclined to investigate. There were several misstatements of this character in the testimony of Col. Grafton.

Gen. Kiddoo did tell Clymer what Mrs. Marsh said of the interview between her and Mrs. Belknap at the Arlington Hotel, at which, according to the former lady, Mrs. Belknap tacitly admitted receiving money for securing payment of the railroad claim. Mr. Clymer replied there was not sufficient data for the investigation of the case. Kiddoo said there was as much as the committee had in beginning the Fort Sill investigation, and said he would give the facts to the press. Clymer then said he would send to the War Department for the papers, but Kiddoo told him they were at the Treasury. A point somewhat material is raised in regard to the date of this interview. Col. Grafton fixes his talk with Kiddoo, by a particular circumstance, as occurring on Thursday. Kiddoo has only a general recollection that he talked with Clymer on Thursday evening, but the substance of Kiddoo's statements to Clymer was of such a character as to indicate that it must have been made before the Belknap case was reported on Thursday to the House. Grafton's distinct recollection is such as to strengthen the belief that Kiddoo and Marsh talked together on Wednesday night. More than that, a gentleman not put upon the stand says privately that Clymer told him on Thursday morning he had heard some statements against Pendleton which, if true, were perfectly infamous. Without doubt Clymer knew of these facts on Wednesday night. Mrs. Marsh was then in town, and was here the next day, if not longer; for it is reported she did not go away the same day that Marsh went. A summons of the committee would have detained her in town till Mr. Clymer had satisfied himself by other lines of investigation whether her testimony was needed, if he had any delicacy about calling a lady to the witness stand. Instead of this he gave no information to the committee. He allowed the report against Belknap to be made, and the witness Marsh to be discharged, and Mrs. Marsh to follow her husband to Canada, out of the jurisdiction of the committee. He now undertakes to prove his eagerness to investigate by putting on the stand Mr. Gibson, of the New-York *Sun*, to testify that he was told by Clymer to go to the War Department and look up the papers, which Kiddoo had distinctly told Clymer were at the Treasury. But Mr. Gibson did not go, finding it inconvenient for a day or two, so that nothing at all had really been done toward the examination of the case till the facts reached Mr. Danford, who asked for a subpœna for Mrs. Marsh. It was then too late. Now, this evidence throws new light on the case of Marsh's hasty retreat. Mr. Clymer alone can explain his motives, and after a comparison of his personal statement in the House the other day with the sworn testimony before the committee, he would need some corroborating evidence. It is only Mr. Clymer himself who can ever know whether it was not for the sake of the Democratic Party that he risked the impeachment of Belknap and his civil prosecution, and let the witnesses leave the country, in order that George H. Pendleton might be shielded from exposure. This really begins to look like a solemn piece of business, and Clymer cannot afford to go further in this investigation himself till the case against himself has been adjudged in the House.

MR. PENDLETON AS A CLAIM AGENT.

HIS FEE FROM THE KENTUCKY RAILROAD AND HIS INFANT WARDS INCREASING—THE EMINENT QUALIFICATIONS HE POSSESSED OVER RANSOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The case against Mr. Pendleton has been investigated sufficiently, except in the one point whether he paid Mrs. Bowers any money or made her any presents out of the fee which he received for collecting the claim. Mr. Ransom, who prepared the claim, was on the witness stand to-day, and swore that Mr. Pendleton paid him $10,500 for his services. Mr. Ransom appeared to have done all the real work in the case. This amount is $4,500 less than Mr. Pendleton remembered, which sum should be added to his net earnings. The net amount of the fee, according to the testimony now before the committee, was $77,000. Mr. Ransom was asked in substance why he, who did the work, should have received so little, while Mr. Pendleton received so much, and the reply was that Pendleton's political influence and social position enabled him to secure the payment which Ransom had failed to obtain because he lacked those qualifications of a successful claim agent.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

CONGRESSMAN HAYS' APPOINTMENT OF CADET BEARDSLEY—THE AGENT ACKNOWLEDGES HE KEPT THE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The charge against Mr. Hays of appointing Cadet Beardsley for money, now seems not to be sustained, if indeed it is not wholly disproved. The testimony as it now stands certainly clears him. Lilly, who received the check for $3,000, says he kept it all himself, that Hays made the appointment for him as a kindly act, understanding his action to be legal and right, and did not know that Lilly was paid for it. Lilly testifies that he has secured the appointment of other cadets and pocketed the whole amount of the money paid. In one case only did he divide, and that was with a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, to whom he paid $600. This member was a Democrat from Pennsylvania. Of course any statement such a man as Lilly may make needs corroborating testimony; but Mr. Hays says he did not receive anything for Beardsley's appointment, and never was paid any money for it.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee has been for the last three days taking testimony in regard to the payment of $3,000 for a West Point cadetship, to which a young man named Guy R. Beardsley was appointed in March, 1875, by Representative Charles Hays, of Alabama. Prof. Elie Charlier, who keeps a large private school in the neighborhood of Central Park, New-York, detailed to the committee under the pressure of a very close examination the steps which he had taken in the interest of this pupil of his to procure his admission to West Point. He finally applied to an attorney on F street, in this city, named William Lilly, and this gentleman agreed to furnish the appointment for $3,000, with the condition that the boy should make a residence in the district in Alabama from which he was to be appointed. This was to be effected by a sojourn of sixty days in Tuscaloosa. The appointment was made, the $3,000 were paid to Lilly by Prof. Charlier, and the boy and his mother spent two months in Tuscaloosa. Lilly admitted all the main facts, but denied in the most positive manner that Mr. Hays had participated to the extent of a dollar in the fee which he had received. He had been on intimate terms with Mr. Hays, who had previously made two appointments to the academy which had proved to be failures, and who was glad to have the chance of appointing a qualified boy. Mr. Lilly admitted having practiced an innocent deception on Mr. Hays, by assuring him that the boy was a bona fide resident of Mr. Hays' district, which the latter was required to certify to. He had never told Mr. Hays of the fee which he had received, or discussed the question of pay in the remotest manner. The mother of the young man, Helen C. Beardsley, of Herkimer County, N. Y., was examined to-day, and corroborated the statements generally of Messrs. Charlier and Lilly. Mr. Hays she had never seen until she then saw him in the committee-room. She justified her purchase of an appointment on the ground that it was the simplest and most independent manner of getting it, and that it thus enabled her to avoid the "hugger-muggery" members of Congress who kept these appointments in their own hands. There is a question of a note of Mr. Hays for $1,500, which has been in the hands of his friend Lilly for collection, and it is surmised that there may be some connection between it and the sale of the cadetship. Young Beardsley is to be before the committee to-morrow.

THE WORK OF OTHER COMMITTEES.

NORMAN WIARD'S PRETENDED PATENT—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATS IN THE NOVEL CHARACTER OF REFORMERS—NO CASE AGAINST CONGRESSMAN HAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Hayes, of Boston, was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and was examined touching Wiard's patent boiler appliance. Hayes testified that the appliance was worthless; that Wiard has no patent right to it, and that the $72,000 paid him by the Government in the shape of royalty was a swindle. Another party claims to have a patent upon the Wiard appliance, but Hayes believes that in fact no patent has ever been issued. In any event Hayes is pretty confident Wiard holds no patent right to the appliance; and that the royalty from the Government was obtained under false pretenses. The committee still holds secret meetings and the anxiety is increasing to know whether any Democrat is being protected by this committee.

The testimony of some man named Norton before the Committee on Foreign Affairs was of a very damaging character to Secretary Fish, if it only had the quality of truth. The ambitious young men on the committee, who are anxious to discover some fraud which will make themselves famous, have been very reticent about Norton's testimony, and refuse to talk about it in a manner which implies that it is a dreadful affair. It has leaked out, however, that Norton, on cross-examination, was found to have been employed by the Cubans, and afterward to have been under pay of the Spanish Government, and various other evidences of "crookedness" were developed which destroy all faith in his uncorroborated testimony. This affair is just about as serious in its import as another charge, which was brought down here from New-York to-day and privately displayed to a Democratic Senator, who was wise enough to decline any connection with it till the proof to sustain the charges was brought to him. This latter story is the old one that the money sent here for redemption and exchange has been reissued instead of being destroyed, so that the volume of Government notes of all kinds in circulation is immensely and fraudulently greater than appears on the books of the department. The Democratic members generally are here this Winter for the first time, and are unfamiliar with these old and disproved stories, and are ready to take them up for investigation with the utmost seriousness. Three-fourths of the investigations are of matters of this kind.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS AND THE TARIFF—THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS—THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL—THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided to take up and consider on Tuesday next the general subject of revising the tariff. There was no formal expression of opinion upon the Morrison bill. The advisability of considering the question of tariff revision was the proposition presented, and in deciding to commence the consideration of the general subject upon Tuesday. The Morrison bill was not even incidentally referred to. That bill may be taken as a basis of action, or an entirely new bill may be presented, or the consideration of the subject may be declined.

The caucus of the Republican Senators this morning was for the purpose of considering the President's method of selecting officers in the Indian service, on the recommendation of the religious denominations. This is the subject which was discussed in full Senate in executive session, resulting in the rejection of two officers so nominated. No conclusion was reached in the caucus, and the Senators will meet again on the same subject to-morrow afternoon. Meanwhile the Senate has adjourned its meetings till Monday.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations are likely to take the advice of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to action on the changes in the diplomatic service and salaries made in the House Consular and Diplomatic bill. This committee is not likely to agree to many of the changes, and the bill will therefore form the occasion for sharp and perhaps long controversy between the two houses.

A dispatch from here to THE TIMES two or three days ago, by some error in telegraphing or printing, made the statement that the Government depository at Buffalo is of the very greatest inconvenience to the people who do business in that city. Perhaps such a statement was sufficiently absurd to correct itself, but lest there might be any mistake about the meaning of the dispatch, it is proper to say that the depository is of the very greatest convenience, and it is for that reason that its abolition by the Committee on Appropriations will be resisted.

The Senate has been pretty severely let alone by the press this Winter, but a few scandalous and malicious stories have been recently printed, and to-day some time was devoted to general explanations and denials. Gen. Logan no doubt has the best cause of complaint, because he has been persistently charged with being in the Chicago whisky frauds. This charge cannot have any foundation of truth. There has not the smallest scrap of testimony come to the prosecuting officers, from any confessions or otherwise, involving him in any way in the frauds. The other story worth noticing was one originating with the only correspondents who stand by Clymer—that great efforts were making to defeat in the Senate Committee the bill to protect witnesses. Even Mr. Thurman denied that there was any truth in this.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ILL-HEALTH OF CONGRESSMEN—CONVICTED OF LARCENY—PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAWS—THE TARIFF BILL—APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, shows no improvement this morning. His friends have very little hope that he can recover. Representative Cox, of New-York, is confined to his room, threatened with pneumonia. Mr. Ketcham, of Pennsylvania, is better this morning.

The jury in the case of B. B. Halleck, charged with being implicated in the $47,000 Treasury larceny, retired at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and soon after brought in a verdict of guilty.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning for the purpose of determining what should be their general policy in regard to the sweeping reductions already made or contemplated by the House of Representatives in the annual appropriation bills. No conclusion was reached, and the subject will be further discussed at an adjourned meeting of the caucus to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day heard representatives of the National Stove-making Association, in opposition to Mr. English's bill amendatory of the patent and copyright laws, some portions of which, they argued, would, if enacted, affect the stove manufacturers injuriously. The delegates also personally represented interests of this character in New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and elsewhere.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Emory P. Beauchamp, to be Consul of the United States at Cologne; Jonathan G. Wait, to be Postmaster at Sturgis, Mich.

The Committee of Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, decided to take up Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill for consideration. The motion was carried by a strict party vote, all the Republican members of the committee opposing it on the ground that the tariff question should not be agitated and reopened. Several Democrats who voted to take up the bill stated that they did not intend thereby to pledge themselves to do anything more than allow it to be considered; and Mr. Wood was absent by reason of sickness, but sent word that if present he would oppose taking up the bill, or in any other way reopening the tariff question at this time.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,324,813; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,925,000; coin, including $35,802,000 in coin certificates, $71,522,486; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $238,168 88, and from Customs $557,218 69.

Thomas C. Tracie was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Fifth District of Kentucky, and Simpson R. McCrary Gauger for the Fourth District of Georgia.

Commodore George H. Preble has been ordered to special duty in collecting material for a history of the Navy-yard at Kittery, Me.; Lieut. R. M. Cutts, detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., the 1st of April next, and ordered to coast survey duty; Lieut. George Talcott, from coast survey duty the 1st of April, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge the 19th of January, and ordered to settle accounts; Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks, from the Lehigh, and ordered to the Shawmut.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Thomas McFadden Patton, Appraiser of Merchandise at Portland, Oregon. United States Marshals—Abner W. Waters, for Oregon; George Turner, for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama; R. B. Brintire, Northern District of Ohio. Postmasters—Robert J. Woodward, Boulder, Colorado; L. J. Perry, Paola, Kan.; William Ingersoll, Pueblo, Colorado; M. V. King, Bedford, Iowa; J. G. Wait, Sturgis, Mich.

The Secretary of War to-day awarded to Capt. S. B. Coulson the contract for transporting army supplies from Yancton to Fort Benton and intermediate points, and to W. A. Burleigh from Bismarck to Fort Benton and intermediate points on the Missouri River. These awards were made to the lowest responsible bidders under advertisement by the Quartermaster at Chicago.

A member of last night's Democratic financial caucus states the vote on agreeing to Mr. Payne's bill to be as follows: In the affirmative, 23 Senators and 43 Representatives, making 66, and in the negative, 1 Senator and 44 Representatives, making 45.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

A BASELESS ASSUMPTION AGAINST EX-GOV. CAMPBELL, OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The dispatch from the West assuming that ex-Gov. Campbell of Wyoming Territory was interested in the sale of post traderships has only this foundation: The Governor insisted that all Federal offices in the territory should be given to Republicans, including traderships. He did not come to Washington for the purpose, but talked it over when ordered here as a member of the Sioux Commission. He had a brother who was at one time appointed post trader by Gen. Auger, but just before the appointments were given into the charge of the War Department Campbell's appointment was countermanded at once from Washington.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE STORMS AND FLOODS IN EUROPE

RIVERS IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT STILL OVERFLOWING — GREAT DAMAGES NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, March 16.—The weather is hardly settled yet, though it has greatly moderated. From all parts of the country come details of destruction by the gale. In London, roofs, skylights, and chimneys were blown about, and telegraphs prostrated. At Twickenham, a short distance up the Thames, a house was crushed by falling trees; near Staines a steamer was wrecked, and at Chatham the Military School was partially destroyed. The rivers Cherwell, Tone, and others overflowed the country for miles about.

Paris advices say that Bercy, Neuilly, Courbevoie, Asnières, Biliancourt, Point-du-jour, Auteuil, Sevres, St. Cloud, Suresnes, and other suburbs of the city were all more or less inundated. The suffering caused by the floods is very great. Marshal and Mme. MacMahon have each visited separate quarters and distributed relief personally. Mme. MacMahon has sent the Prefect of the Seine 5,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers, and public contributions are being made for the same object. All the large streams between Paris and the eastern frontier of France have overflowed their banks, and the country for miles around is flooded. In Normandy the gale uprooted trees, overturned vehicles, and damaged houses. On the Calvados coast masses of rock were blown off the cliffs.

In Belgium the hurricane was terrific. The barometer at Liege fell below the lowest reading on record. In all the towns the parks were ravaged, roofs torn off, and factory chimneys blown down. At Aix-la-Chapelle, the St. Nicholas Church was unroofed, the falling slates smashing the windows of the adjacent houses. Elsewhere in Germany the storm was terrific, and generally on the Continent the telegraph lines were damaged to an extent hitherto unparalleled.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the Pont des Invalides, which was closed a short time on account of injury by the floods, has been again thrown open to traffic. A fissure was observed in one of the piles, but, on examination, it has been found that it does not endanger the bridge.

PARIS, March 16.—The Seine has risen sixty centimetres higher than in 1872. It is thought, however, that the maximum is now reached. The River Loire has risen five and a half metres. Several manufactories on its banks are closed.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch to the *Times* dated Paris, March 16, 9:30 P. M., says: "The Seine and Marne are both higher than they were yesterday. The plain from Maison-Alfort to Villeneuve St. Georges is one immense lake. Boats traverse the valley from Villeneuve to Choisy. The Senators and Deputies representing Paris have voluntarily devoted two months' salary to the relief of the sufferers.

A Paris dispatch to the *News* says 500 houses were abandoned on Wednesday at Nogent-sur-Marne.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the lower parts of the city are flooded, and many acres are submerged in the suburbs.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

STARVING MEN FORCED TO EAT THE BODIES OF DEAD COMRADES—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE DURING THE GALES THIS YEAR—DISASTER TO SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The British ship Greta, Capt. Macready, from San Francisco Nov. 25, arrived here to-day. She brings a portion of the crew of the British ship Great Britain, Capt. Chilcott, from Doboy Jan. 22, for this port, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Eleven of the crew of the Great Britain were drowned and four died from exposure. The Great Britain encountered terrible weather and became water-logged. On the 3d of March the Captain's two sons died of privation. The Captain and thirteen men took to the boat and soon suffered terribly from hunger. Three of the men died and the survivors were forced to eat portions of the remains of their comrades to keep from starving. On the 11th of March they were rescued in the last stage of emaciation.

The British ship Eumenides, Capt. Beard, from Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 17, for Greenock, capsized on the 12th of March. The second mate and seven of the crew have arrived at Queenstown. The remainder of the crew and the Captain, thirteen in all, were drowned.

The Cunard steamer Siberia, which arrived here early this morning from Boston, encountered the American brig Osseo, Capt. Blatchford, from Mobile Feb. 11, for Havre, on the 7th inst., in latitude 47° north, longitude 53° west, under jury masts.

The British bark Louisa, Capt. Rees, from Darien Feb. 8, for Cardiff, has arrived at Falmouth, having lost sails.

The British ship City of Perth, Capt. Warden, from Astoria, Oregon, Nov. 23, has arrived here. She shipped a heavy sea on the 11th inst., which smashed one of her boats and damaged another, as well as the bulwarks on both sides.

THE EMMA MINING STOCK CASE.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE ALLEGED SILLIMAN DISPATCH IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Hour* of this morning, referring to Prof. Silliman's negatory letter, says: "We have made inquiry at the Emma Mine office concerning this matter, and though Prof. Silliman is correct in saying the records of the meetings of the Emma Mine Directors from March to May in 1872 make no allusion to the receipt of any such telegram, he is wrong in stating that no such telegram was ever sent, for the original telegram is in the Emma Mine office, with the Emma Mine Company's stamp, showing its receipt at that office on the 5th of April, 1872, and the cable company's stamp, showing its receipt at Telegraph street on the 5th of April, 1872. The following is a copy:

To the Emma Mine, London:

Very great improvements since last report. On seventh floor drifted 120 feet and tenth floor forty feet, and in one at bottom [of] winze, seventy feet below old workings, drifted forty feet, all in ore. Sample assays twenty-eight lead and $2,000 silver. Reserves discovered since last report over eight thousand tons. Everything connected with mine highly satisfactory. Mailed supplementary report. Cañon road still bad. Shall forward 1,000 tons first-class ore forthwith. Have sixty-five tons bullion, worth $20,000. Propose selling here. Arranged all other matters here. Will report fully on return.

WILLIAMS, SILLIMAN, HUSSEY.

Moreover, there is a letter from Prof. Silliman confirming the subject of it, and letters from Hussey to the Secretary referring to it.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND YESTERDAY—STOCKS FLAT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 16—2 P. M.—One more failure is announced at the Stock Exchange to-day. The amount of the liabilities has not been made known. The market is flat, and there is but little doing.

Mark Fisher & Sons, woolen cloth manufacturers, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Montreal, have failed. Their liabilities are given at £46,000 sterling.

LATEST BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET REPORTS.

RIO JANEIRO, March 16.—Coffee market animated; prices firm; good Firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis ₽ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25.

SANTOS, March 16.—Coffee market quiet and unchanged; prices maintained; superior Santos, 5,500 @5,650 reis ₽ 10 kilos.

GERMANY.

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch contains the following: "A private villa has been engaged for Queen Victoria at Baden-Baden during her sojourn there. She will travel *incognita*. It is stated she will assume the title of the Countess of Rosenau, after the late Prince Consort's favorite residence in Thuringia. It is not expected that she will stay at Baden-Baden longer than a week; after which, it is understood, she will proceed to Coburg and spend an equal time at the court of her brother-in-law, the reigning Duke. The Empress Augusta wishes to meet Queen Victoria at Coburg. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will also meet her there. The Emperor William proposes to visit her at Baden-Baden early in April. Queen Victoria has particularly requested that no official reception be extended to her anywhere on her journey. The 28th of March has been finally fixed as the day of departure from London."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-night the Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, stated that it was the intention of the department after the present year to make arrangements for the conveyance of the mails to America similar to those adopted by the United States, viz.: to make no contract, but send the mails by vessels whose efficiency is proved, and pay according to weight.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN UNDER STRESS OF WEATHER.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 16.—The United States steamer Franklin, which sailed Tuesday for Cherbourg and Gibraltar, has been obliged to put into St. Helen's Roads, Isle of Wight, on account of the continuously unfavorable weather.

DEBATE ON THE ROYAL TITLES BILL—A MOTION THAT IT IS INEXPEDIENT REJECTED.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-night, when motion was made to go into committee on the Royal Titles bill, the Marquis of Hartington rose and moved in amendment that, while willing to consider a measure enabling the Queen to make an addition to her titles, the House considers it inexpedient to impair the dignity of the crown by the assumption of the title of Empress. The Marquis of Hartington supported his motion in a speech conciliatory in tone. He said he offered the amendment with reluctance. He admitted that it was impossible for the Government to have foreseen the opposition which the measure had provoked. He challenged the Government to show any good reason why the title of Empress was preferable to that of Queen. He repeated the argument that the bill was a slight to the other Colonies. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, defended the title of Empress as accurately representing the relations of the Queen to India. The debate lasted seven hours, and was excited and acrimonious. Sir William Harcourt, and Messrs. Foster and Duff opposed the bill, and Mr. Roebuck and Lord Elcho supported it. Finally the Marquis of Hartington's amendment was rejected, and the motion for going into committee on the bill was adopted by a vote of 305 yeas to 205 nays.

RUSSIA.

A RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE COREAN TERRITORY—THE GOVERNMENT IN NEED OF A PORT ON THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, March 17.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The recent report of the outbreak of war between Japan and Corea attracted considerable attention here. It must have been circulated purposely to direct attention to the Corean question, and to Russian action in Eastern Asia. I learn that a Russian Army 12,000 strong has entered the Corean territory under the pretext of pursuing brigands. If Japan had, therefore, really been led into war on the southern coast of Corea, Russia would have been quite ready to co-operate in the north. The occupation of Corea, or at least of Corean ports, may be presumed to have been not unforeseen, as Russia strongly feels the need of a good port on the Pacific. We shall perhaps hear more concerning Russian action in Corea. Meanwhile the Russian Government is taking measures to practically utilize the recent acquisition of Saghalien. Regular steamer service will soon be commenced between Saghalien and Shanghai. It is announced that the steamers of the new line will be gunboats."

SPAIN.

AN ENGLISH VESSEL CONDEMNED BY THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

MADRID, March 16.—The Custom-house authorities at Algesiras have declared the English felucca San Francisco No. 2, recently captured by a Spanish revenue cutter, to be a lawful prize. The Spanish Government has demanded the release of the prize crew of coast guards who were taken to Gibraltar by the British schooner Amalia.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA AND THE ELECTORS OF LILLE, BORDEAUX, AND MARSEILLES.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Gambetta has written a letter to the electors of Lille, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, announcing that he has been elected to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE BRISTOL STEEPLECHASE WON BY LITTLE TOM.

LONDON, March 16.—The Bristol steeplechase occurred to-day, and was won by Little Tom, beating the favorite and three others. The following is the summary: Little Tom, 1; Peter Simple, 2; Dainty, 3. Betting—9 to 1 against Little Tom, 3 to 1 against Peter Simple, 7 to 1 against Dainty. Five ran.

ITALY.

AN ILLEGAL UNIVERSITY IN ROME CLOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

ROME, March 16.—The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the university styled the Vatican University to be closed, it being an illegal establishment.

Signor Minghetti to-day presented the financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the deficit for 1875 was only 28,000,000 lire, instead of 77,000,000, as was anticipated. The budget for 1876 showed a surplus of 10,000,000 lire, and that for 1877 would show a surplus of 15,000,000.

A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

ROME, March 16.—Garibaldi has written a letter regretting his inability to attend Parliament and censuring the administrative system of the moderate party. He confirms his adhesion to the monarchy renovated by a Ministry chosen from the Left, and has sent the King a list of names for future reference.

MALACCA.

CAPTURE OF A CHIEF WHO WITNESSED THE BIRCH MURDER.

LONDON, March 16.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram from Singapore stating that the Chief, Datu Sagor, who was present when Mr. Birch, the English Resident, was murdered near Perak, has been captured.

SUSPENSION OF IRON WORKS.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—Woods, Yeatman & Co., owners of the Cumberland Iron Works in Stewart County, Tenn., have suspended. Their liabilities are about $250,000, which will probably be covered by the assets. The largest portion of their creditors belong here, while others are in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

THE WESTERN WHISKY FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Hoyt, the indicted ex-Revenue Collector, who left for Canada, wrote an explanation yesterday to his counsel, Mr. Wirt Dexter, in which he says he took the step at the earnest solicitation of his friends and because he knew that enough perjured testimony had been manufactured against him to make him a scapegoat for the crimes of others. He would return as soon as he became convinced that he could obtain a fair trial, for banishment was worse to him than even an unjust trial and punishment. The Grand Jury has returned indictments against Philip Wadsworth, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for this District; D. W. Munn, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and E. T. Bridges, ex-Revenue Agent. The latter has gone to Canada.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH RICHARD H. DANA, JR.—HE GIVES REASONS WHY BUTLER AND LAWRENCE ARE OPPOSING HIS CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—Hon. Richard H. Dana stated to a *Globe* reporter this evening that he has not yet made up his mind to go to Washington and vindicate himself from the charges preferred against him by Gen. Butler and William Beach Lawrence. If he should act on his personal feelings only, he would promptly send word to the members of the Senate Committee, "Gentlemen, no office would induce me to appear before you." He thought that the action of the committee was open to severe criticism. Upon entirely ex parte evidence, he said, presented by men who were known to be his personal enemies, and without giving him the slightest opportunity to refute the charges thus brought, this committee had reported adversely to his nomination. The course of the President in declining to withdraw the nomination, considering that Mr. Dana should, in common courtesy, have the right first to defend his character, he thought praiseworthy indeed. It is understood, he further remarked, that the Senate Committee regret their hasty and ill-advised action, since men of all political views had passed upon the verdict of their disapproval. He acknowledged that a great pressure had been brought to bear to induce him to go to Washington, and he might, in deference to his friends, and the desire of the President and some of the reputable men in Washington, conclude to go. But he should do so merely from a sense of public duty. In regard to the charges, he said the animosity of his enemies preferring them need not be misunderstood. He had opposed Butler for Congress in the Essex District, and he had brought out a book in competition with that of Beach Lawrence. These were sufficient grounds for their enmity.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Springbok and Foster will run a four-mile race at Sacramento on April 22, for $5,000, half forfeit.

Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, of Kings County, has been appointed Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn.

The residence of Mr. R. W. Hamlin, at Hyde Park, Mass., was burned Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $6,500; insurance, $2 600.

A number of gentlemen from different portions of the State of Ohio have issued a call for a State Greenback Convention to be held at Columbus on April 6.

Mr. A. A. Talmage, General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was removed yesterday by the Receiver, and Mr. C. W. Rogers was appointed in his place.

Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and W. H. H. Howerton, Secretary of State of North Carolina, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of conspiracy and libel.

John Hamilton had both feet crushed on the Bristol Railroad yesterday afternoon. He was lying drunk by the side of the track with his feet on the rails. He was sent to the Rhode Island Hospital, where one foot was amputated.

The Jury of Inquest on the Norwich Almshouse fire returned a verdict last night that everything possible was done to save the inmates, but condemning the construction of the building. Fourteen bodies have been recovered, and it is believed all are found.

A fire yesterday morning at Northampton totally destroyed the works of the Florence Tack Company. The loss is $20,000; insured for $13,300. The buildings were discovered on fire in four places. Besides the stock of the company there was machinery owned by other parties, the loss on which cannot be ascertained.

A fire which broke out at Wilton, N. H., Wednesday night was, after great efforts, extinguished at a very late hour. It first appeared in the paint room of Messrs. Kidder & Sumner, over Tarbell & Sewell's store, in Newell's Block, and spread rapidly through the rooms and stores below to Center's Hotel. None of the buildings on the territory burned over in the great fire of December, 1874, were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

THE CATTLE DRIVE FROM TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Kansas City *Price Current* of to-morrow will publish a letter from a prominent cattle trader and banker of Kansas, giving as accurate information of the cattle drive from Texas the coming season as can be obtained. The letter is from San Antonio, Texas, and gives the names of the owners and the number of cattle in each heard, footing up in the aggregate 258,000 head. This does not include cattle which have been wintered in the Indian Territory. About one-third of the whole number will be contract cattle and one-half stock cattle. The most of this drove will be concentrated in Kansas between Dodge City and Ellis, so that advantage may be taken of the rates over either the Kansas Pacific or the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad.

THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 16.—To-morrow will be duly celebrated as the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops. Salutes will be fired at sunrise and sunset. The City Hall, Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, (used as a riding-school by the British,) the Old State-house, also the spot where the American fortifications stood, the spot where the British fortifications were located, and numerous other historical localities have been decorated. In the afternoon Mayor Cobb and Rev. George E. Ellis will deliver addresses. At the Old South Church, during the morning, the Woman's Centennial Club will have an entertainment, music, and addresses. In the evening the public buildings will be illuminated and exhibitions of fire-works will take place.

THE SEVERE GALE IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The damage by the gale to-day in this city is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars, caused chiefly by the unroofing of buildings. Reports from country points mention similar disasters at Xenia, Springfield, Delaware, Wooster, Zanesville, Marietta, Ironton, and Athens, Ohio; at Richmond, Ind., and a number of other points, but no loss of life is reported. The storm was widespread and accompanied by rain, hail, and lightning.

WIND STORM IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, March 16.—A heavy wind from the West has been blowing here all day. Telegraph wires were prostrated, the walls of the Iron Company's new building were blown down, and a number of houses were unroofed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The locomotive and eight cars of a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad went through the bridge over the Merrimac River, yesterday noon, killing Chris Leason, engineer; badly bruising Harrison Preston, fireman, and destroying a good deal of property.

CALEB P. MARSH.

MONTREAL, March 16.—Mr. W. Marsh, brother of Caleb P., arrived from Illinois to-day. It is understood that his visit has reference to a possible return of his brother to Washington.

A BOSTON DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, March 16.—A large meeting of gentlemen representing various branches of the dry goods trade was held here yesterday, and an association was formed for the protection and advancement of the interests of the trade to be called the "Boston Dry Goods Association."

MARINE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Signal Service Observer at Long Branch reports a schooner lying foundered on the bar three miles north of that station, with her crew on board. Her name is unknown. The vessel came on at 7 P. M.

FRANCE.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS—CANDIDATES AND THEIR PROSPECTS—COLONIAL REPRESENTATION — GOVERNMENT CIRCULARS—THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

The French are preparing for the supplementary elections of Sunday next, and reunions are again the order of the day, but all must end to-morrow evening at 12 o'clock. During the remaining five days that precede the date of voting, the candidates can do as much electioneering as they please among their constituents, but cannot call together more than twenty in any one place except by special invitation. It a private meeting is held and one person enters without a special card or note of invitation, that is an infraction of the law which may cause serious legal complications. But means are always found for doing everything that is really necessary, and the candidates have very little difficulty in addressing the public as often as they please. One way of doing it is to send cards of invitation to a "private" reunion to all the names in the Directory for the arrondissement; but, generally speaking, there are a few men in each ward who know tolerably well the political feelings of all the voters in it. Such men are invaluable to the candidates, and in case of success they are handsomely rewarded. The Conservatives are making a great show of activity at the last moment, but without any great prospect of reaping the desired advantages. They are as far from an understanding as ever. Of the 100 seats vacated by the right of option, at least sixty could be won by the Conservatives it they were agreed. All that is required of them is an understanding that the entire Conservative vote shall be given for the candidate that polled the greatest number of votes, no matter to what faction he belongs. The other candidates should retire in his favor. But the difficulty is that in every instance the Bonapartist candidate is ahead, and would be elected with the Orleanist vote, and the Orleanists prefer to elect a Republican to a Bonapartist. In the eighth arrondissement of Paris the Duc Decazes heads the list of the Conservatives, and Raoul Duval comes next. If he remains a candidate, the Republican Chauffour will be elected. If Raoul Duval retires in the Conservative interest, the Duke will win. This morning Duval publishes a letter in the *Figaro*, in which he explains the situation. He is a candidate at Louviers, also, and heads the list there as Duc Decazes does in Paris. His Orleanist competitor is M. Pretavoine. If the latter retires, Raoul Duval will be elected. Hence he offers to retire at Paris in favor of the Duke it M. Pretavoine will retire in his favor at Louviers. This is a fair transaction, but the Orleanists, with that want of foresight which has always characterized them, refuse to demand the retirement of M. Pretavoine. The consequence can be easily imagined—in both circumspections the Republican candidates will slip in, thanks to the quarrels of their rivals. The Orleanists have it in their power to defeat twenty or thirty Bonapartist candidates, and will probably do so, although they will not profit in the least by the operation. The Republicans will, however, and ought to, feel very grateful for the powerful assistance thus rendered them. It will increase very materially their already large majority, and give them entire control of the Government.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

The four French colonies, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Reunion Island, and French India, have each to return a Senator and a Deputy. The Senatorial elections were fixed for the 27th of February in the two latter, the writs having left Marseilles by steamer on the 16th of January last. All things being favorable, they should have arrived last week, and, making allowances for the interval, the vote should take place about the 26th of March. In the two former the elections will be held on Sunday, the 19th of March. The persons elected, therefore, will not be able to arrive here until about two months after the session has been opened. All of these colonies are strongly Republican, and there is very little doubt that the representatives they send will help swell the ranks of the Left.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULARS.

It is said that M. Dufaure, charged *ad interim* with the portfolio of the Interior, is preparing a circular for the guidance of the Prefects, but meanwhile he has issued one in his quality of Minister of Justice, or as the Garde des Sceaux. It is addressed to the Procureurs Généraux. M. Dufaure calls their attention to numerous infractions of the Press law that have been noted during the electoral period, and says that the more serious among them have been already made the subjects of judicial inquiry and pursuit. There are others with respect to which no decision has been arrived at. Now that the campaign has nearly come to a close, the Minister does not think it worth while to press the minor offenses, and thinks it politic to overlook the material irregularities which have probably sprung from ignorance of the law or from false interpretations of its provisions. It is well, therefore, to make a classification of these infractions, so that those in the last category can be overlooked, and the offenses committed willfully and in bad faith rigorously pursued. But the vigilance of the law officers should not be relaxed in any locality where there is to be a supplementary election. It might be well to send a notice to printers, informing them what the law expects of them, and to notify the publishers of journals which have deposited no caution money that it is not lawful for them to reproduce the electoral circulars of the candidates. M. Dufaure then calls attention to the law regarding handbills, which, he says, is generally wrongly interpreted. It very frequently happens that an electoral address is issued which is signed by a number of individuals calling themselves an Electoral Committee, but there can be no question that this mode of proceeding is a clear violation of article 3 of the law, which requires the individual signature of the candidate or the elector who avows himself the author of the document, and who can thus be held personally responsible for it. Any mention of "the committee" "for the committee," or the "President of the Committee," is against the law. Under such circumstances the circulation or posting of an electoral address is illicit, and should be immediately arrested. M. Dufaure dwells upon several similar points, and shows a determination to interpret the new Press law in its strictest possible sense. Of all our public men he is the one, M. Baze excepted, who dislikes most the press and all modern modes of publicity. According to his view the official journal, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, and the

Bulletin des Lois are able to satisfy all the reasonable demands of the public.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

We are now in the midst of our carnival season, and the serious occupations of life are very nearly suspended for the moment. It is the season of dinners, balls, and receptions. Yesterday was *Dimanche gras*, one of the days upon which the hunting-horn is allowed, and despite the rain the streets resounded with this music all day long. Saturday night we had any quantity of *bals masqués*, from that at the Grand Opera to the low dance-halls of the faubourgs; but I saw very few masks in the street, and very little gayety. The masked ball at the Opera was the great sensation, and five or six hundred francs were readily paid for a box. The hall was crowded, chiefly by men in evening dress, and there were very few brilliant costumes. The ball was nothing like what it used to be before the war. Financially speaking it was a success, however, M. Halanzier taking in something over 82,000 francs for the evening. At night a few bands of grotesque rioters were out in costumes, generally improvised from cheap material, but their ardor was damped by the rain, which fell heavily about 11 o'clock. This week we have to indulge largely in dinners, for next week we must take to cinders and eat leanly. During carême we are to have a series of sermons by the popular preachers of the day.

M'GUIRE ON TILDEN.

THE SPEECH AT SYRACUSE—A FEW SPECIMEN NUGGETS—THE GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION WITH TWEED.

The Syracuse *Standard* prints a full report of the speech, mainly devoted to the setting forth of the shortcomings of Gov. Tilden, which ex-Speaker McGuire delivered at the Greenback Convention in that City on Wednesday. We make the following extracts:

"For what purposes did Tweed and Tilden seize the organization, its management and control? Simply to commit the Democratic Party to their base uses. Tweed was as profuse and equally as sincere as Tilden in what was facetiously called a platform of professions of honesty, economy, and integrity in public affairs, and a holy horror of frauds, peculations, corruptions, or malfeasance. Professions and practice in Tweed's case have passed into history, and in Tilden's it will soon be placed in the same category. That great and greater time will place them both in the niche of the gallery, one as a coarse, bold Dick Turpin, the other as a cowardly, sneaking demagogue, a compound of the whining hypocrisy of Pecksniff, and the crawling snake-like humility of Uriah Heep, seeking to accomplish by indirection what his more bold associate openly attempted. They will pass down the tide of time together, hand in hand, as they ran the Democratic organization, the one infamous for the magnitude of his crimes, the other for his treachery to friends and party, and unfulfilled promises and professions to a confiding and betrayed people. The running of the organization was a dual performance. Tweed at the head and Tilden at the tail—Rome was not large enough to hold two Cæsars—and New-York was not large enough to contain two such worthies. So the crafty, subtle tactics of the one were brought into requisition upon the other. Tilden became an informer and turned State's evidence against his friend and associate. Tweed fell and Tilden rose and became master of the organization which Tweed had managed so shamefully and corruptly. Although of a local character, the stupendous frauds exposed produced a profound impression upon the public mind from one end of the continent to the other. Charles V. retired to a convent to do penance for his misdeeds, and Samuel J. retired to his cloister and assumed the rôle of a reformer. From this retreat he issued elaborate essays to prove himself the destroyer of the formidable New-York Ring, and when he appeared in public he was clothed in a long seal-skin coat, in imitation of the lion skin worn by Hercules at the slaying of the fabled hydra. He is all imitation, and nothing but cheap imitations at that; he imitates Pecksniff; he imitates Uriah Heep; he imitates a reformer; he imitates a Hercules, and last, though not least, he is an imitation Democrat.

There can be no question that the majority of the Democratic Party of this State, if left free to express their own convictions, would undoubtedly declare in favor of the repeal of the act of 1875. But if the party trusts its management to Tilden & Co., with their manipulations the party will be again misrepresented, and again start on the road to defeat. Tilden is playing his last card and most desperate game to control the Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention. He has had no purpose, no thought, no motive since his accession to power but that. Every town and county committee has been subordinated to that end. Canal appointments, canal messages, and Canal Commissioners were but auxilaries of his unconquerable ambition. His character (assumed, it is true,) of a reformer, his professions of superior honesty, swinging around the circle, and making political speeches, all pointed to the New-York delegates to the National Convention. His claims to be the smasher of rings, the friend of the people, relieving them from taxation, are the tricks and pretensions of the demagogue to boost S. J. Tilden to the height of his aspirations."

Speaking of the way the party has been "managed," the ex-Speaker said:

"There was a time in its history and within the recollection of many of us that the declaration of principles promulgated by the Democracy in convention assembled reflected the views of the rank and file of the party. Then we had statesmen and not demagogues as leaders. Then the Democratic Party was in fact what it professed to be—a party of the people for the people. The principles, declaration of facts, and platforms were openly and publicly discussed; discussions were invited and demanded. There was then no arbitrary dictation from those whom the party honored by elevation to office. No machinery, chicanery, or gag-laws were employed to keep the people in ignorance of the real designs of the managers or to compel, under threats of ostracism, a slavish submission to the will of the few. Then new public measures in advance of their adoption or rejection by the party were fully, frankly, and freely discussed. The keen, incisive pen of a Creswell sent to the people in terse sentences and vigorous style the merits or demerits of a question. These were caught up by the local press, and every phase of the question reviewed by the people in every locality, county, town, and school district. Grave questions were argued, disputed, and discussed until they became as familiar as household words. In time a wave of intelligent public opinion came back to Albany, and the great statesman then at the head of the party acted upon that opinion, whatever it might have been. Whether in accord or adverse to their own convictions, no arts, or appliances, or tricks of the demagogue were resorted to; no military secretaries were deputed with instructions to overcome assemblages; no executive fulminations were issued, threatening persecutions to some and promising immunities to others as conditions of the support of Presidential aspirations. Then there were no committees of discipline to stifle expressions of individual views; no raising commissions with *lettres de cachet*, organized under pretense of ascertaining frauds in the management of the canals, but really under the head of an obscure, Jesuitical, brutal pettifogger to blacken and defame the reputation of those who would not willingly be slaves, or whose fealty to an accidental Governor was doubted. When the party was managed by such men as Wright, Van Buren, Marcy, Flagg, Creswell, and their compeers, the party received success because it deserved it. While having a laudable ambition, they never prostituted the party or betrayed it or its principles to gratify that ambition. Under the management of the past few years we have suffered defeat after defeat, and the party has been used and manipulated by the machinery of an organization not in subordination to the public weal, but in the interests of spoil and plunder or the overweening, unbalanced ambition of a few.

The founder of our party taught us that Governments should be administered to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and as long as the Democratic Party kept that truism in view and acted upon it, the people gave it its full and unreserved confidence. But when they abandoned this elementary principle taught by their fathers, and under which we had achieved so many victories in a party and national view, and then went after strange gods and fell down and worshiped the golden or hard-money calf which our modern reformers set up, when the aphorism was reversed, that Governments should be administered for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, then public confidence was withdrawn, and, like the prodigal son, we have been content to live on husks. Compare the management of the Democratic Party now with its management in the days of its power, vigor, and success. Look at the disinterested, uncorruptible, and brilliant galaxy of statesmen that so long and with such acceptance wielded its destinies, and then compare them with the T. T. (Tweed and Tilden) *par nobile fratrem*, we are led involuntarily to exclaim:

"Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?"

A UNITED STATES OFFICER KILLED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Major Jacob Wagner, in charge of the mounted revenue service of South Carolina, advises the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that last week Alfred Buckworth, Deputy United States Marshal, went alone to arrest an illicit distiller named Redmond, operating near the confines of Greenville County, S. C., and Henderson County, N. C., and while serving his warrant the officer allowed himself to be thrown off his guard, when Redmond shot him with a revolver, killing him almost instantly. No attempt has yet been made to arrest the murderer, who is still at large.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, March 16.—The New-England Ministers' Temperance Conference was continued today. At the morning session reports were given from different States on the status of the temperance cause, progress of the work, &c. In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions submitted a long report, which was adopted. It sets forth that ministers should be the especial defenders of total abstinence, and the Church should be the leader of public opinion in the matter; it protests against the sale of liquors on the Centennial grounds, and states that unfermented wine should always be used at communion. The Conference closed with the exercises of this evening.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. Lord, in his lecture at Association Hall, yesterday, briefly alluded to the life of Frederick the Great until he ascended the throne of Prussia. His childhood and youth were unfortunate, exposed to the caprices of a tyrannical father, whose almost sole redeeming virtue was a sincere belief in God Almighty. The age was one of great reactions, when the earnest inquiries of the seventeenth century were substituted for mockeries, levities, and infidelities; when no great enterprises were carried on, and when scarcely any department of literature was marked by original genius—an age callous to the evils of war, and when general cynicism and pleasure-seeking characterized the reading classes in Europe. Frederick became King in 1740—at that time a fashionable philosopher and flute-player, liberal and tolerant, but skeptical and infidel — free from hatreds and friendships—active, imperious, and ambitious.

He at once gave his attention to raising and equipping armies, with an intense love of military glory, hoping to play the part of an Alexander. His first important public act was the seizure of a part of the territory of Liége, which he pretended belonged to Prussia—a robbery for which he had no excuse. This act was regarded as an outrage, but was not of importance enough to alarm Europe. His next important measure was the seizure of Silesia—a province nearly as large as his own Kingdom—which belonged to Austria. As all his movements were made with great celerity, and his intentions were unsuspected, he made an easy conquest. This was a flagrant wickedness and an insult to Europe, and was the signal of an explosion of European politics, which ended in one of the bloodiest wars of the century. Maria Theresa appealed heroically and pathetically to her subjects, and prepared to recover the province which had been thus unscrupulously wrested from her. But the fortune of war enabled Frederick to retain the province, although forces superior in numbers were arrayed against him, while good fortune gave him great military éclat.

He had now ten years of repose and renewed preparations for war, for he was certain that the storm would at last burst over his head, since all Europe was outraged. During this period he was visited by Voltaire, and their memorable friendship was broken by the egotism which marked both the King and the philosopher. The storm which had been long gathering over him broke out in 1756. Austria, Russia, Saxony, and France were arrayed against him with overwhelming armies—the most powerful coalition since the wars of the Reformation. His only ally was England—an ally to him with the ulterior design of fighting France, then ingloriously ruled by Louis XV. Then occurred the famous seven years war, in which 600,000 men were marshaled under different leaders to crush the man who insulted all nations alike in his insatiable desire of military aggrandizement. His resistance to the vast forces arrayed against him constitutes his heroism. All admired the dexterity with which he extricated himself from his difficulties. He successively defeated three armies larger than his own—a French, Austrian, and Russian Army, which gave him an immense fame. But these successes were followed by great losses from the exhausted state of his own country. He was placed in most desperate circumstances, still his indomitable will remained. He was given up for lost; nobody supposed he could extricate himself from his troubles. But he did succeed in retaining Silecia, but at the expense of 180,000 men, and the impoverishment of his country. After he had escaped the perils of the Seven Years' War, it is surprising he should have committed any new crime. He united with Prussia and Austria for the partition of Poland—another triple-handed act for which he was not alone to blame. This is justified by Carlyle with his accustomed sophistries, but cannot be defended on any principle of justice, although it may have resulted in the aggrandizement of Prussia. Carlyle says it was "an operation of Almighty Providence and the eternal laws of nature—a key to his whole philosophy, which is that might makes right—a Jesuital maxim, in opposition to the Christian standard—"do unto others as ye would they would do unto you." There can be no doubt that Frederick ably managed his stolen provinces, enforcing law and order, spending as little money as possible, and showing many interesting qualities. He loved leading and learned men, cultivated music, and was agreeable and intelligent. He had a great insight into shams, was sagacious as a statesman, as well as a transcendent military hero. But he was cold, dissembling, ambitious, and unscrupulous. Skeptical in religion, a disobedient son, a heartless husband, and selfish egotist. His latter years, though dignified and quiet—an idol in military circles, and with an immense fame—were nevertheless sad. He heard the distant rumblings of the French revolution. Though deceived by Voltaire, he could not be deceived by the theories of Rousseau, whose logical sequence was destruction of all thrones, as well as feudal institutions. It was doubtless grateful to the dying King to hear the plaudits of his idolators as he stood on the shores of the great ocean which separated him from eternity; but the view of spectators, their cheery and triumphant voices must have soon been disregarded, as the bark, in which he sailed alone, vanished in the unknown ocean to meet the Eternal Judge of the living and the dead.

Dr. Lord, in conclusion, briefly spoke of his posthumous influence, seen especially in two things; first, in the impulse which he gave to rationalistic inquiries which scouted any religious belief not to be reconciled with scientific theories—that false philosophy which equally intoxicated Jefferson and Franklin, as well as Hume and Gibbon and which finally culminated in Diderot and D'Alembert—a philosophy which became the fashion in the German universities, whose nearest approach is the Epicureanism of the Greeks, so that the glorious old Lutheranism became the most formal and lifeless of all the forms which Protestantism produced. But the influence of Frederick was now marked in the inauguration of a military policy, and the fashion of military aggrandizement which marked his successors, leading especially to vast standing armies, that dreadful menace which encourages other nations to do the same, and thus consume the energies of nations otherwise industrial. The policy of Frederick led to military schools, camps, fortresses reviews—everything to encourage the military spirit overshadowed the peaceful virtues which are the life of nations. But this fashion of military aggrandizment which has marked Prussia for one hundred years, and made her leading classes so cynical, so cold, and so proud, which has centered everything in war and armies, still will be overruled. Possibly the wars of Frederick, which made Prussia a powerful monarchy, and which in our times has become so terrible a power under Bismarck, may have served to make a barrier against the encroachments of a more barbarous power, and rescue Europe from the Russian, and prevent it from being either Cossack or French, as Napoleon predicted. But I will not speculate. I simply present the moral truths to be deduced from great facts of history, which ought to be the guiding wisdom of statesmen. Let us pursue right, and leave consequences to Him who guides nations to the promised period when men shall beat their swords into plowshares, and universal peace shall be regarded as the consummated happiness of the world.

The next lecture will be on Mirabeau.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate today submitted their findings as to the charges preferred against some one of the Senators of having written a letter to Sheriff Hampton, of Cumberland County, offering to defeat the Sheriffs' Fee bill for a consideration. The name of Senator Silverthorn, of Warren, having been given as that of the implicated Senator, the committee say that the evidence entirely and completely exonerates him, and that the newspaper statement implicating him had been based solely on gossip. The statement was supplied by the American Press agent in this city. Rumor associated the name, also, of Senator Plummer, of Salem, with the scandal. The Judiciary Committee say that this report originated in a conversation between a gentleman named Danzenbacker and Sheriff Hampton. Sheriff Hampton denied ever having received, and Senator Plummer denied ever having sent, a letter containing such a proposition; and the committee are satisfied that Mr. Danzenbacker misunderstood the purport of that conversation. They say, however, that it was fairly open to the construction which Mr. Danzenbacker placed upon it, and they credit him with having been actuated by good motives in making the matter public. The committee found no ground for the rumors that had been in circulation concerning other members of the Senate.

Speaker Carscallen's bill for the local government of Jersey City provides for the election of members of the boards now filled by legislative appointment, by legislative districts, with a proviso that those members now in office shall hold office till the expiration of the terms for which they may have been appointed. The bill was put on its second reading, and under the suspension of the rules on its third reading, and passed. The haste is in order to have it in operation in time for the approaching local elections. The general law for the organization of horse railroad companies passed its second reading in the House. Among the amendments suggested was one submitted by Mr. Lewis providing that passengers not furnished with seats should not be obliged to pay fare, which was defeated.

Mr. Rabe this morning offered a concurrent resolution of much importance both in this State and in New-York. He charged the New-York authorities with having violated the treaty made in 1833 between New-York and New-Jersey for the protection of the fishermen of the States. Mr. Rabe said that the New-York Harbor Commissioners had levied black-mail on the New-Jersey fishermen, and had interfered with the fishermen of this State by drawing up their shadpoles and in other ways. His resolution was to the effect that Gov. Bedle shall adopt such measures as will secure to the Jersey fishermen immediate, ample, and full protection in the enjoyment of the rights secured them by the treaty.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE REVIVALISTS AND THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel called upon to thank you most heartily for the editorial in your issue of to-day entitled "The Revivalists and Clergy." Having been permitted as a layman to labor for twenty years in the Protestant Church, I have seen much of the methods in common use among them, and can say that the views expressed by you meet my hearty commendation and agree fully with my experience. It is undeniable that, with few exceptions, the Protestant churches fail to reach the masses. We have churches elegantly furnished and under the charge of educated and cultivated ministers, and the pews, on pleasant Sabbaths, are occupied by richly-dressed men and women; but where are those whose lives are a constant struggle with want? Those to whom our blessed Master, when on earth, so freely ministered, and who heard him gladly. Are they to be found in these gorgeous churches and among these fashionable congregations? Truly no. They are not and will not be found there. The reason we will not discuss, but the remedy. Will you allow me to tell what has been and is being accomplished in this City by one church? Feeling deeply the need of reaching this class in our community it was resolved to invite a godly, earnest evangelist to labor with us for two weeks to stir up the Christians and break through the ice of formality that had grown around their hearts. A chorus choir, formed from the youth of the congregation, were trained to sing the sweet Gospel song, and the doors were thrown open to all. When they came earnest Christian men and women banded together and pleaded with God for their conversion, and followed their prayers with personal labors under the direction of their faithful Pastor, and the evangelist, while with us, and what are the results? The old and young, the lame and the halt, the rich and the poor have thronged the capacious building until at times there was not room enough for them. All are alike welcomed and alike cared for. We have no strangers, all are at home. Prayer and conversational meetings are held every night but Saturday, and have been for some eight weeks, and conversions have occurred by scores. Never was the work more blessed than now. And why; simply because Christians are united in prayer, and earnest in the work, and use the talents God has given them in humble dependence on Him for the results. Now, what is needed is godly men and women consecrated to the Master, led by devoted men like Messrs. Moody and Sankey, full of the Holy Ghost. We need church buildings not too good for the humblest of God's creatures to feel at home in. We need music that shall take hold of the heart, We need more of the bible and less theology. Allow me to illustrate this by repeating an incident which is to the point: A Pastor of a large congregation had spent the most of a week in preparing an elaborate and polished sermon, hoping to move the hearts of his people, but to his utter surprise it produced no result. When he closed, a converted Indian arose, and his broken language told what the Lord had done for him. Instantly every eye was riveted on him, and as he progressed many wept. The clergyman was astonished, and at the close of the service asked the Indian how it was that he, in his broken address, had so moved the hearts of the people. "Oh," said the Indian, "you brought a golden bowl with a silver spoon, but no porridge." The Indian bring a wooden bowl with a pewter spoon, but plenty of porridge. Who will bring the masses to Christ? B. W. F.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May God bless you for publishing the article in this morning's issue entitled: "The Revivalists and the Clergy." We have all our own peculiar work to do in our own respective spheres, to which it has pleased the Almighty to call us, and it would seem especially to be the duty of THE TIMES to publish at this time just such articles as the one above mentioned, because there are many whose souls are as much in need of salvation as those who live "in the densely-crowded poor wards near the East River," but who, owing to their own perverseness, never go to church, never read the Bible, never go to hear Messrs. Moody and Sankey, still, this very class, (the rich fast young gentlemen of New-York,) always read the morning papers, and when they see such an article as the one mentioned, and that, too, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper every body respects, they can not but be favorably influenced thereby, and induced to go and see and hear these very men, when nothing else would have such an effect upon them.

May God speed you in your endeavors to hold up before the public, and particularly before the class of men alluded to, the noble efforts of the Christian gentlemen, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, for the salvation of souls. To make this favorable mention of the labors of these men is your peculiar work—it is a great work—but there is no other paper in New-York equal to this task.

These humble men are doing all they can to glorify God, by winning souls to our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, and God has already honored them in return, and He will certainly honor all who encourage such faithful servants as Messrs. Moody and Sankey. So may you "Hold the fort," and "stand up, stand up for Jesus!"

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to suggest to "Murray Hill" in today's paper to try the plan of giving to her servant or servants the $2 a month that she must necessarily spend at the intelligence office—at least so often, if she goes on the plan of reduction to the extent spoken of—and see if she is not rewarded by more faithful service and greater willingness to please. It must be remembered that while "living out" is the only opportunity servants have to lay by a little sum in case of sickness or old age, and if they receive the low wages spoken of it would take them all to make the respectable appearance desired by all employers, and insisted upon by just such individuals as "Murray Hill," for, tired out with a hard day's work; they cannot find time to make their clothes to any extent, and consequently have to pay for it. MURRAY HILL NO. 2.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad you are willing to give space in your paper for the discussion of the servant question. We ladies of New-York are greatly to blame for the present state of affairs in reference to servants' wages, and it depends on us partly to remedy it. I intend in future to pay my cook $12 per month. For several years past I have clothed myself on that sum. I am dressed respectably and well. Why should not servants be able to dress suitably and respectably too on that amount, and lay aside a third, or even a half, of it in savings banks? FIFTEENTH STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The annual discussion of the servant question seems to have broken out again. The opinions expressed suggest some new ideas, but I cannot see that there is any new treatment of the subject as a whole. Employers make the same engagements, give the same "characters," as unreliable as ever. Let employers use honesty and truthfulness to each other; employ none but those who have good references, and which can be proved; compel servants to do their work properly and timely; dress and behave neatly among themselves in the kitchen or their sitting-rooms, and to put a stop to their "companies," at least so generally and frequently as they are carried on. These points will cover enough reformation for this Spring, and then let us have a report next Autumn.

Having had a full experience with dishonest and drinking servants, and a fair experience in the District Court, succeeded by unusually good and honest and faithful girls, the extravagance and waste, and idleness of the past seems long ago. L. A. M. has the right idea if she and others will carry it out. Induce servants to open accounts in some good savings bank; it will be one good step toward a commencement of this reformation. C. A. M.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that I think the cases cited by "Fair Play" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES must be isolated ones. Every housekeeper knows that servants, as a class, are very independent. They leave good places on slight pretexts, and it is difficult to find one who will put up with any inconvenience. Contrast their situation with that of poor American girls whose "self-respect" will not suffer them to take places as servants. One of these in this City supports a sick husband and a child by making "overalls" at forty-eight cents a dozen.

Another family found themselves on Saturday night a few weeks since with only three cents in money, and nothing in the way of food but a little molasses. With the three cents the wife and mother purchased a pound of indian meal, which proved to be sour. But the grocer refusing to take it back, it was mixed with the molasses and baked. On this the family subsisted till Monday morning. This is what "Fair Play" might call "poor food." Few of the educated, and in many cases refined, teachers of [illegible] City, when their bread and washing bills are paid, have left from their monthly salaries the $14 and $16 which servants receive.

I hope this subject will not be dropped till servants' wages are adjusted to suit the times.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876. M. L. V.

THE "HONOR OF A SOLDIER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption in your paper of the 5th inst., is reprinted an article from the Philadelphia *North American*. While this is hardly the time to boast of national or professional virtue, is it not equally *malapropos* to assume the absence of personal integrity in all branches of our public service. The *North American* says, "the American people have always regarded the Army and Navy as schools of honor and integrity," but instances the crisis of 1861 when a number of officers resigned and joined the "Confederacy," as the first shock to that confidence, which was only restored when "Fort Donelson had capitulated and Pittsburg Landing had been retrieved." What military success had to do with personal integrity in this connection is not shown. The writer further says, "from that time forward the growth of confidence was rapid and seldom interrupted * * * and when the war closed, no other class of men was so popular or so highly esteemed as were the officers of the Army," and he concludes that "it may have needed some catastrophe like that which has overtaken the head of the War Office but yesterday to check the reaction." The Army, in common with other classes of our countrymen, deplores the fall of the late Secretary, but surely its officers can hardly be affected by his disgrace, personally, more than by that of any other Cabinet Minister. If anything is honorable under the sun, it is the profession of arms, and the soldier has been the traditionary mainstay in all political crises and times of great public corruption. His arms, his clothing, the very bread he eats, may have been instruments with which to bleed the treasury, but no taint is thus communicated to him. Thrones may totter, administrations may change, rulers may come and go, ministers may resign, but the world still moves, and with it the soldier, stern and steadfast in the performance of his duty, true to his trusts, rising above temptation, although perhaps disbursing millions with no bond but his word—"the honor of a soldier." The occasional black sheep illustrates the weakness of human nature, from which no class of men upon the earth, no profession, even the most sacred, is wholly exempt.

The proposed investigation of our military administration meets with the approval of the Army, and the committee may depend upon its most hearty co-operation in the matter.

If, as the *North American* says, the country believed in the Army before the war, during the war, and since the war, it is not likely that the events of the past week have materially affected that belief. At any rate, would it not be better and more patriotic for an old and conservative newspaper to reflect ere it seeks by faintest breath to dim the lustre of that bright escutcheon, the honor of A SOLDIER.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This court, represented by perhaps the very best exponent of probate law in this State, is becoming one of the greatest responsibilities and extensive labors of both Bench and Bar.

Hon. S. D. Van Schaick, Surrogate, is now the patron of our estates at and after our death, and naturally the guardian of widows and orphans. Taking into consideration the almost overwhelming amount of matter that is presented constantly to the consideration of our Surrogate and its daily increase, it occurred to me, in constant practice before this court, that to prevent delays in reaching conclusions the Surrogate should be relieved from the great strain that is put upon him.

We have twenty-three Judges in the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts, transacting the affairs of the living, and they are mighty slow about it, while there is but one Justice in the Surrogate to transact the affairs of all estates after our death and the complication of law and fact thereunder. No wonder he has been ill for the past few days. He is an overworked man, and should be relieved, and nothing short of judicial assistance will furnish him relief. It is the duty of the Legislature to this community to create a "Probate Court," appointing two additional Justices in addition to Mr. Van Schaick, as Presiding Justice, and from the decisions of any one of them the other two can pass upon an appeal therefrom. Let any other appeal from their decision go directly to the Court of Appeals. Have this done at once, and with an ornament to his profession as Mr. Van Schaick is, and with the assistance of two able associates, we could have a Probate Court that would supply the wants of all, and rival, if that were possible, the Bradfords and Ogdens. AN OLDER MEMBER OF THE BAR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

HOSPITAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Visiting Committee of Bellevue and other hospitals have much pleasure in stating that the inefficient orderlies at Bellevue Hospital, to whom reference was made in their annual report published in THE TIMES, have been removed, and their places supplied by competent men, who perform their duties satisfactorily. In this connection we would add that the Bellevue Local Visiting Committee is divided into five subcommittees, according to the divisions of the hospital. Each visitor visits her ward weekly, and reports monthly to the Chairman of her committee, who presents a full report of the state of the wards in her division at the monthly meeting. If, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, there are any statements requiring immediate attention by the Board of Charities and Correction, a communication is addressed to that board. At the end of the year an annual report, which is an abstract of all the monthly reports, is prepared by the Secretary, revised by the Executive Committee, and the facts therein stated verified by the Especial Committee of Inspection. This report is submitted to the General Committee at the annual meeting for approval, and then presented to the State Charities Aid Association. The work is, therefore, performed most conscientiously; still abuses which existed during the earlier part of the year, and, in fact up to the 1st of January, may have been rectified during February while the report was in press. This was the case in reference to the last drunken orderly, who was discharged Feb. 17, and as the men holding these posts are now sober and faithful, the committee are unwilling to wait until another year to do them justice, and therefore give this testimony in their behalf.

Mrs. E. C. Hobson, President; Mrs. G. L. Hoyt, Vice President; Miss R. Butler, Secretary. Executive Committee—Mrs. E. L. Youmans, Mrs. P. M. Clapp, Mrs. M. Churchill, Mrs. W. F. Smith, Miss Wesner, Mrs. J. Knapp.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 16.—At the session of the Canal Board to-day the State Engineer, from the Committee on Construction, presented a report in favor of granting the petition of Horace Candee for a cancelation of his contract on the berme side of the Jordan level. Considerable discussion thereupon ensued, the Lieutenant Governor suggesting that the board was not doing its duty in permitting contracts to remain in their present unsettled condition. Some proper system of disposing of all these contracts, and arriving at the sum that should be paid to the contractors, if any were due them, should be instituted. The report was laid on the table. Mr. Dorsheimer submitted a majority report on the subject of canal tolls for 1876. The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rates of tolls for 1876 upon the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga, and Seneca Canals be the same as in 1875 and as set forth in the accompanying toll-sheet.

Resolved, That the Legislature is respectfully requested to concur in the action of this board.

Resolved, That the Legislature is respectfully requested to confer upon the Canal Board power to fix such rates of tolls upon the other canals of this State as may seem wise to the board, provided that the tolls shall not be fixed at lower rates than those set forth in the accompanying toll-sheet.

The Controller submitted the following minority report: "The tolls should be so adjusted as to produce sufficient revenue to maintain the canals and make the requisite contribution to the canal debt sinking fund without taxation. It is entirely clear that this cannot be done with the toll-sheet of 1875. The undersigned therefore dissents from the report in favor of adopting that toll-sheet for 1876, and insists that the maintenance of the canals by direct taxation upon the people of the whole State is unequal, unjust, and oppressive." The State Engineer presented a schedule of tolls, which embraced serious modifications of the toll-sheet of 1875, and urged its adoption. The majority report was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Dorsheimer, Fairchild, Ross, Mayer, Walrath, Jackson. Nays—Bigelow, Robinson, Van Buren. The bonds of the Collector at Tonawanda were fixed at $20,000. It was resolved that the President appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to make an examination, every sixty days, of the accounts and expenditures of Superintendents, and report thereon to the board. The board then went into executive session, and the following appointments were subsequently announced: Collectors—Tonawanda, H. B. Murray; Buffalo, John Bissell; Oswego, William C. Richardson; Watkins, W. H. Baldwin. Superintendent of Canal Repairs, Section 11, Erie Canal, Patrick Short. Inspectors and Measurers—Buffalo, Nicholas Wagner and James Kennedy; Oswego, William Burke and John Murphy. Weighmaster, Oswego, Ira Kilbourn; Assistant Weighmaster, Matthew Murphy. The meeting was then adjourned to March 30.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 16.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported back two resolutions in relation to printing the debates, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. Agreed to. He also submitted the following as the report of the committee on the subject:

Resolved, That the proceedings and debates shall be printed in the *Record* as actually delivered and taken down by the official reporters, grammatical errors excepted, and shall be furnished to the printer in season for the next publication of the *Record*.

Placed on the calendar.

PEMBINA.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. THURMAN briefly alluded to the amendment of Mr. Cooper, which reads—"and if the two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then that return shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return." He said if the House voted one way and the Senate another, then the vote of the State was lost. It was the duty of Congress to see to it that no State lost its vote. If, as by this amendment, it was thrown into the House to decide, would it not be a great temptation for the House to disagree with the Senate in order that they might decide which return should be counted, and then count that return which they favored? They might be good men, but the sweetest prayer on record was, "Lead us not into temptation," and this amendment might open a powerful temptation for corruption.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said of the various amendments offered, he favored the following, offered by the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Frelinghuysen:] "The difference shall be immediately referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, whose decision shall be final. If the Chief Justice is unable to attend the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court present in the capital or other place of meeting shall act in his place." He should favor that if any remedy was needed, but, he said, something must be trusted to the integrity and honesty of men, and why not trust it to the two houses, and if the vote of any State was lost, it would be like anything else lost in Congress. There was no question that there was a defect in the Constitution. The whole Electoral College is a failure, and has outlived its usefulness. It we can call in an outside tribunal would not the Supreme Court be the best—a power already created and without bias? He submitted a plan for calling them in as follows: "That the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be assembled at the same time, and in case the two houses cannot agree, the question shall be submitted to the Judges, who shall proceed at once to decide which is the valid return."

At 3:45 the Senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Recommitted and made the special order for the 29th of March.

SILVER IN REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The House, at 1:45 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole [Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair] on the bill to supply the deficiency in the Currency Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in the place of fractional currency. The bill appropriates $163,000, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin in the redemption of all the fractional currency outstanding.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. There was no question, he said, as to the absolute necessity for the appropriation for reprinting mutilated and worn greenback currency. The substitution of silver now for fractional currency had been reported by the committee as a measure of economy, and of saving of the annual cost to the Government. On the latter point he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an argument prepared by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, a member of the committee, but who was unavoidably absent. The estimate in this paper is that $30,000,000 in silver coin will furnish all the small currency needed, and allow one-third of the amount to be hoarded without causing scarcity. It estimates the annual cost of printing fractional currency at over five per cent. of the amount in circulation, and gives the figures of such cost at $1,410,746.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, regarded the proposed substitution of silver coin as rather premature. He knew of no measure which he would more earnestly desire to see carried out, if the time had arrived; but he felt that the time had not arrived. Silver was not yet at par or below par, so as to warrant this measure.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that silver was now below greenbacks.

Mr. WARD—But the moment this bill passes silver will go above par, and it will be withdrawn from circulation as currency. Mr. WARD went on to state his anxiety for the resumption of specie payments, but he thought that that could not be obtained until some very distant period. Before the issue of silver currency the country should be put in the direction of a return to a sound and convertible currency; but until then he thought it would be injudicious and impolitic to undertake this partial resumption. He favored a gradual contraction of the currency, and predicted that with that contraction confidence would return, capital would be invested, and there would be a return of general prosperity. He wished the bill amended so as to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, remarked that the cautious official language of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report to Congress, when translated into plain English, meant that it was not possible to resume specie payments in 1879 by the mere accumulation of gold without contraction. The Resumption act was, therefore, a hasty piece of crude partisan legislation, meant to gain a temporary political object, and without any just ground for expectation on the part of its framers that it could produce any beneficial results. But that law had been productive of very great evils, and had operated as a most serious check to any revival of business. It has produced a paralysis of energy, enterprise, and capital, and labor stood idle and suffering throughout the land. He argued that the present depreciation of currency below gold precluded the probability of silver coin remaining in circulation if issued. The feasibility of keeping it in circulation depended upon the premium on gold, which during the past year had fluctuated 9¾ per cent., and no man was warranted in asserting that that range of fluctuation would not be maintained, and might not be greatly exceeded. To legislate silver in circulation under such circumstances was pure guess-work, without the first element of statesmanship or any proper regard for the laws of finance. Up to the 1st of October last the Director of the Mint had purchased over twelve millions of silver, at an average price of 56½ pence per ounce, while the price of silver last week in London was 52⅝ pence per ounce, a fall of nearly four pence per ounce, which on the quantity purchased for the Mint made a difference of nearly a million dollars. He thought it no wonder that the Secretary was directed to hurry up the coinage of silver, while no one was found to hurry up the issue of the coins. The fall in the price of silver within four months had made it possible to put subsidiary silver coins into circulation without its leaving the country or going into the melting pot, unless gold should advance to 120, or unless the price of silver should again advance in the London market. The Secretary had taken heart and saw his way clear to putting out the silver, provided he could get the approval of a Democratic House. Why did the Secretary want their aproval? He had power without it, but gold might go to 120 one of these fine days, and then where would go this silver coinage? It would disappear in a night, and next morning the people would find themselves without small change to do business. Whose fault would that be? As the law now stood, the Republican Party would have to bear the odium. As the price of silver might suddenly go up to fifty-five or fifty-seven pence per ounce, (as it would do if the Big Bonanza were to "peter out,") and then silver would go "where the woodbine twineth." Then, of course, it would be very convenient for the Secretary to have it to say that he was directed by a Democratic House to substitute silver for currency, and that the Democrats, and not the Republicans, were responsible for the consequences. If, however, gold or silver should not advance, and if the silver coinage should stay out, it would be a Republican measure, the success of which would inure to their credit. It had been said, however, that this was the first step in the resumption of specie payments, and that, therefore, the hard-money men of the House should support it. If it were in reality a step toward specie payments he would support it with all his heart, because he was a hard-money man. He denied that the substitution of subsidiary coins for fractional currency had anything to do with the resumption of specie payments. It was only the substitution of metallic tokens for paper ones. He regarded the investment of forty million dollars in silver (not available for specie payments) as an enormous step backward, as it deprived the Government of that amount, which might be invested in gold, and thus aid in the accumulation of the sum necessary to be in hand before any legal tender notes could be retired. This error was so serious that he stood amazed at the hardihood of the promoters of the resumption act, in ever supposing that the people would permit such a diversion of their resources to the creation of a currency more depreciated than the paper money now in use. The fractional currency was essentially the poor man's money. If what was worth eighty-seven and a half cents in gold was taken from the poor, and replaced with what was worth only eighty-two and five-eighths cents, then the working-classes were robbed of at least five per cent. No human device could prevent debased money from falling to its true value. But silver, besides being more depreciated, was liable to great and sudden fluctuations, whereby it might suddenly disappear from public use, and cause the loss of the entire cost of the coinage; or it might depreciate so rapidly as to rob the poor of their subsistence, and of their savings. The pending bill meant depreciated currency. It meant confiscation. The Resumption law, so far as it relates to the coinage of silver, was a blunder. The purchase of the silver bullion was a blunder, and the coinage of the silver was a blunder. The best remedy for it was to sell the silver for what it would bring, and to save the further loss which would result from the almost certain continual fall in price. The Big Bonanza had already yielded $273,000,000, which had caused a fall of fourpence per ounce in four months. The yield of silver was increasing daily. It was estimated that the California Company alone had $300,000,000 in sight. Two silver-clad Senators had already taken their seats in the adjoining chamber, and there were four more ready for the same high dignity. The nation should do what every sensible business man would do, get rid of a commodity which was sure to fall. Above all, the Democrats of the House should reject the white elephant of silver which the Republicans offered to their acceptance. There was one other alternative which was not so wise as to be rid of the silver, and that was to let the silver already coined be paid out, and take the chances of its circulation. No member of the House was more anxious than himself to promote the interests of labor, and it was in those interests that he made these remarks.

The debate was continued by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, against the issue of silver coins, and by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, in advocacy of it.

Amendments were proposed by Mr. REAGAN, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, and Mr. PAGE, of California.

Without action on the bill the committee arose.

VENTILATION OF THE HALL.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from a Subcommittee on the Ventilation of the House, made a report to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient amount of fresh air for the supply of 600 persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on the cards of members. A debate sprang up on the report, Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, advocating it on the ground that the gentlemen's gallery was daily crowded with idlers, and that the members of the House were being poisoned by foul air.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed it as proposing to draw a line between the classes of the American people.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, remarked that from some source or other the air of the hall had never been so bad as this year.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asserted that it was worse than the air of emigrant ships.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, remarked that he had come here, eight years ago, the youngest member of his delegation, and now he was the senior member of that delegation, and in that brief period seven members of that delegation had died.

The report was recommitted.

The House then, at 5:40 P. M., adjourned.

THE FIRST BULL RUN.

WHY THE UNION TROOPS WERE NOT FOLLOWED UP BY THE REBELS—LETTER FROM GEN BEAUREGARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the first opportune moment to answer your letter of the 17th ult. inquiring of me, as in command at the time, why the pursuit of the Federals immediately after their rout at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, was suddenly checked and the Confederate troops recalled toward Manassas. I will first state that, though with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's consent I exercised the command during the battle, at its close, after I had ordered all the troops on the field in pursuit, I went personally to the Lewis House and relinquished that command to him. I then started at a gallop to take immediate charge of the pursuit on the Centreville turnpike, but was soon overtaken by a courier from Manassas, with a note addressed to me by Col. T. G. Rhett, of Gen. Johnston's staff, who had been left there in the morning to forward that General's troops as they might arrive by rail from Winchester. Col. Rhett thereby informed me that a strong body of Federal troops had crossed the Bull Run at Union Mills Ford, on our right, and was advancing on Manassas, our depot of supplies, which had been necessarily left very weakly guarded. I hurried back to the Lewis House to communicate this important dispatch to Gen. Johnston, and both of us believing the information to be authentic, I undertook to repair to the threatened quarter with Ewell's and Holmes' brigades, at that moment near the Lewis House, where they had just arrived, too late to take part in the action. With these troops I engaged to attack the enemy vigorously before he could effect a lodgment on our side of Bull Run, but asked to be reinforced as soon as practicable by such troops as might be spared from the Centreville pursuit.

Having reached the near vicinity of Union Mills Ford without meeting any enemy, I ascertained to my surprise that the reported hostile passage was a false alarm growing out of some movements of our own troops, (a part of Gen. D. R. Jones' brigade,) who had been thrown across the run in the morning, pursuant to my offensive plan of operations for the day, and upon their return now to the south bank of the run were mistaken, through their similarity of uniform, for the Federals. I returned to intercept the march of the two brigades who were following me toward Union Mills, and as it was quite dark when I met them, and they were greatly jaded by their long march and countermarch during that hot July day, I directed them to halt and bivouac where they were. Hearing that President Davis and Gen. Johnston had gone to Manassas, I returned and found them, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, at my head-quarters.

This will explain to you why the the partial 'retrogade movement' to which you refer was made, and why no sustained vigorous pursuit of McDowell's Army was made that evening. Any pursuit of the Federals next day, toward their rallying point at and around the Long Bridge over the Potomac, could have led to no possible military advantage, protected as that position was by a system of field-works. No movement upon Washington by that route could have been possible, for, even if there had been no such works, the bridge—a mile in length—was commanded by Federal ships of war, and a few pieces of artillery or the destruction of a small part of the bridge could have made its passage impracticable.

Our only proper operation was to pass the Potomac above into Maryland, at or about Edwards' Ferry, and march upon the rear of Washington. With the hope of undertaking such a movement, I had caused a reconnoissance of the country and shore (south of the Potomac) in that quarter to be made in the month of June, but the necessary transportation, even for the ammunition essential to such a movement, had not been provided for my forces, notwithstanding my application for it during more than a month beforehand, nor was there twenty-four hours' food at Manassas for the troops brought together for that battle. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HON. JOHN C. FERRISS, Nashville, Tenn.

THE FALL TROTTING CIRCUIT.

THE MEETING AT ROCHESTER TUESDAY—$175,000 IN PREMIUMS.

At the meeting of delegates from different associations in the "Septilateral Trotting Circuit" at Rochester Tuesday, the seven associations in the circuit were represented, with the exception of the Hampden Park Association, at Springfield, Mass. It was decided to offer $25,000 in premiums at each of the seven meetings—making a total of $175,000. The entries for the whole circuit are to close on July 18. The name of the association was changed from the "Septilateral" to the "Grand Central Trotting Circuit." The five per cent. forfeit rule, which originated with the Hartford Association, was adopted by the association. A rule was adopted providing that all races not finished on account of bad weather by Saturday of the week of any meeting shall be declared off, and the entrance money returned. The time of the different meetings will be as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, July 25 to 28; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1 to 4; Rochester, Aug. 8 to 11; Utica, Aug. 15 to 18; Poughkeepsie, Aug. 22 to 25; Hartford, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; Springfield, Sept. 5 to 8. The purses are to be uniform at all these meetings.

A BLIND MAN'S BRAVERY.

A hotel in Le Mars, Iowa, was burned the other night. It was a small frame building, in the suburbs of the town. Some late pedestrians saw the fire three-quarters of a mile off, and went to it as rapidly as possible. When they got there everybody in the house was asleep, and in ignorance of the fact that their passage to the ground was already cut off by the flames. They alarmed the house and broke in the doors. Several people escaped with painful scorches. A family named Niermeyer, consisting of a man and wife and six small children, boarded in the house. Three of the children, the oldest three and a half years, were sleeping with their father and mother. Two of them were sleeping with Mr. Niermeyer's blind brother in the house, and one was spending the night away from home. Mr. Niermeyer jumped out of bed and got out of the house in a delirium of fright, his blind brother, with great presence of mind and noble devotion, picked up his two little bed-fellows, and taking one under each arm, made his way to the burning stairs. The stairs fell with him in his descent, but he held fast to the children and brought them safely out of the fire. All three of them were burned, but not seriously. Mrs. Niermeyer and her three helpless babes perished in the flames. Their remains were found all in a heap among the cinders. Mr. Niermeyer is now a hopeless maniac.

A DEER ATTACKS A FARMER.

A correspondent of the Amsterdam *Democrat* sends the following: "Mr. Benjamin Sage, residing in the town of Moriah, has had a remarkable encounter with a deer. Mr. Sage went to his farm, adjoining the one on which he lives, to feed his cattle, about 6 o'clock P. M., and on turning the corner of his barn was encountered by a big buck, which with his head struck Mr. Sage in the side with such force as to send him some distance in the snow, rendering him helpless. Then the deer sprang upon him with his four feet, and would have killed him had it not been for his trusty dog, which, on seeing the sad plight of his master, grabbed the deer by the nose, thus saving the life of Mr. Sage. The dog and deer continued fighting. Mr. Sage, with great difficulty, managed to crawl home, a distance of half a mile. Upon being discovered by his family he was taken into the house and made comfortable, after which his son went to the barn to ascertain the condition of the dog and the deer, and found to his surprise the battle still going on, though an hour and a half had elapsed. The dog's throat was badly mangled, but notwithstanding all he came off conqueror."

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

INDIAN AND WHITE MAN.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON THE CAUSES OF OUR INDIAN TROUBLES—THE INVASION OF THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY—PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that you state that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, justifies the violation of our treaty with the Sioux Indians on the ground that the Indians are a dishonest, lying race, and that he knows this fact by twenty years' residence in Minnesota.

I hope that the Senator has been misrepresented. Senator Windom was for years the Chairman of the House Committee of Indian Affairs. He knows the history of our dealings with these Indians. Let me present a few facts which I published at the time of our Sioux massacre, and they will show which of the parties to the treaties was guilty of lying and fraud. In 1858 the Sioux Indians of Minnesota sold us 800,000 acres of their reservation. The plea for this sale was that they needed more money to aid them in the work of civilization. This treaty provided that none of the proceeds of this sale should be paid for Indian debts, unless such debts had been recognized in an open council. No such council was ever held. The Indians waited four years. They never received one penny of this money, except about fifteen thousand dollars of worthless goods. All this money was taken for claims, except about eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, which was left to their credit in Washington. In June, 1862, they came together to receive their annual payment. The annuity money had not come. The traders told the Indians that it had been stolen. They waited two months, mad, exasperated, and hungry. They said that some of their children had starved to death. Then came that awful massacre in which over eight hundred of our brave pioneers were murdered. No pen can describe the horrors of that desolated border. The money for the payment was sent too late. At the eleventh hour $25,000 was taken from other trust funds to supply that portion of the annuities which had been paid out for claims against the Indians. The Winnebagoes lived near the Sioux. They were our friends. They refused to join in the outbreak. They even killed the Sioux messengers who asked it. They cut off their ears and sent them to the whites to show their friendship to us and the fate of our enemies. The Winnebagoes had a goodly reservation which white men coveted. They were removed by force, and were taken with the friendly Sioux to the Missouri River and located at Crow Creek. Over one thousand of these Indians died of disease and starvation that year. During that awful Winter some Indian women crossed from the Missouri to Faribault, my home, and God only knows how they lived, for their only food was frozen roots which they dug on the prairie.

The Chippewas of Minnesota have always been our friends. They, too, have suffered from shameless frauds and lies. For long years our cruel wrongs to them made them one of the most wretched races on the face of the earth. Whisky and robbery made the border a pandemonium. Surely these are not instances of Indian lying and dishonesty. Naboth will never find vindication from Ahab.

Senator Windom, if my memory serves me, was a member of an Indian Commission, of which Senator Doolittle was the Chairman. They made an examination of the causes of our late Indian wars. They published a report in 1865. It was one of the saddest books I have ever read. From the Mississippi River to Oregon, from Canada to the Rio Grande, it is one long, damning record of crime and fraud. In 1868 another Indian Commission was sent out, composed of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Terry, Gen. Augur, Gen. Harney, Gen. Sanborn, Senator Henderson, and Major Tappen. They took testimony again. It was too bad to publish. I am told that when the Indian chiefs met the commission at Medicine Lodge Creek, they gave as a reason for not making another treaty with us that "three times men have come to us and made treaties;" they said that "their great Father sent them." "They were liars;" "we have not seen one thing which they promised." After long discussion the Indians said that "they believed the men who wore our uniform had straight tongues." They made another treaty. One thing which they insisted upon was that they should have a country which would not be invaded by the whites. This pledge was made. The country which contains the Black Hills was guaranteed to them. No possible plea can be made against their title, except the plea of the footpad who places his pistol to your breast and says "might makes right." The expedition of Gen. Custer was made in clear violation of a nation's faith. Gold was discovered. At first we were ashamed to violate our own treaty. The noble men who made that treaty for us honestly tried to keep white men out of the Indians' country. It was impossible. Our only honorable course was to make such amends as we could by purchase. The Government did send out a commission, but the plea for economy was made a pretext to tie the hands of the Commissioners so that they were powerless. The Indians wanted a fair settlement. They were ready to make a sale. We offered them $400,000 for the Black Hills country. As all of the Indians from the Santee Agency to White River were to be included in this treaty, the amount offered was only about one-fourth of our annual expenditure for these tribes. The treaty failed. The evil has been done. The Black Hills swarm with miners. We shall have another Indian war, and spend some millions of dollars to swell the hundreds of millions already spent in Indian wars. Many of our brave officers and soldiers will lose their lives in a war which brings to them no glory; many a home will be destroyed and innocent people murdered by massacre. Perhaps, before the year closes, it may dawn upon the minds of the American people that God is not blind, and that people who sow robbery and violence will reap robbery and murder. It may be too late, but I believe there are men in America who even now can secure peace. It will cost us some hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it will cost much more to carry on this war.

I have written plainly, because I do feel deeply. I have never met an officer of the United States Army who did not express the belief that the cause of all of our Indian wars was our violation of our treaties, and I have never found one who could tell of an instance where the Indian was the first to violate the treaty.

Our Indian system is a web of blunders and crimes. We make treaties with the Indians as with independent nations. We then place them within the limits of our State or Territorial Governments, and leave them without law to protect the innocent or punish the guilty. We permit white men to commit crimes against them. We allow them to murder each other, with no effort to punish the criminal. Christian men do win some of them to embrace the religion of Christ. The Christian Indian is pitiably helpless. A savage, drunken Indian may destroy his crops or murder his wife—he has no redress. If he was a wild man he would kill his enemy. We have taught him that this is wrong. The Government stands by unconcerned. It gives him no rights of property, it gives him no protection. A half-blood on the White Earth Reserve, in Minnesota, attempted violence to a communicant of our church and murdered his victim. The Indians arrested him. He was sent to Fort Ripley. After a few months he was discharged, because there was no law to punish the crime.

North of us there is another nation of our own race. Since the American Revolution they have expended no money in Indian wars. They have lost no lives by Indian massacre. The Indians are loyal to the crown. It is not because these Indians are of another race. It is not because there is less demand for the Indian's land. It is not because their policy is more generous. We expend ten dollars for their one. It is because with us the Indian is used by corrupt men as a key to unlock the public treasury. In Canada they are the wards of a Christian nation. They select good men as agents. They give the Indians personal rights of property. They make them amenable to law—crime does not go unpunished.

Congress seems ready to try another experiment by transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The officers of the Army are generally men who are acquainted with Indian character. Many of them, knowing the wrongs of the Indians, are their friends. Whatever other faults belong to officers of the Army, they are educated to believe that "theft" and "lying" are a disgrace. They cannot reform a system which is inherently wrong. They cannot prevent the dissatisfaction and hatred which come from violated treaties—cannot keep Indians upon reservations unless the Government provides means for the Indians' support. If the Indian Bureau is to be given to the War Department let us first reform the evils of our Indian system. The friends of the Indian ask only these things—honesty, fidelity, and government—and with these the Gospel of Jesus Christ will do for this wretched people what it has done for other heathen folk in the ages past—give to them manhood, homes, and freedom.

H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Friday, March 3, 1876.

A GREENBACK MAN DEMANDS GOLD.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday says: "In February last the firm of Landers, Given & Co., of which Franklin Landers is the head, took two promissory notes of Fred. C. Bollman, the same being made payable in gold. Not being paid at maturity, suit was brought and judgment recovered on both notes, payable in gold. It looks as if Landers were getting slightly mixed up. In Congress he howls against national banks, while he owns stock in one and draws dividends here. There he denounces gold and howls for greenbacks, while here he repudiates the latter and makes his notes payable in gold. Such things are calculated to strengthen the growing belief that Landers is a fraud."

LAW REPORTS.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED RESTRAINING THE LEASE OF THE LINE TO THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chief Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the proposed lease of the Bleecker Street Railroad to the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. The road was to have been leased yesterday for ninety-nine years. The injunction was had in a new suit begun by Jacob Cole and Mary A. Lester against the Bleecker Street Railroad Company, John T. Conover, Thurlow Weed, Jacob Sharp, Sheridan Shook, William Shardlow, John M. Harlow, and Francis M. Palmer. The plaintiffs claim to be the owners of 133 shares of the capital stock of the company, and allege that they bring the present action in good faith, and for the purpose of protecting themselves. They say that the present Directors of the company were elected by means of stock held by them and their associates, for which no actual or valuable consideration was paid, but that the issue of their shares created a fraudulent liability upon the company. They charge the defendants with always having been confederates, pretending to own a large amount of the company's capital stock, and that they have been the active managers of the company for the past ten years. Thurlow Weed, Hugh Smith, Sheridan Shook, Peter B. Sweeny, William Shardlow, John Kerr, and Elvira W. Spinola, the plaintiffs claim, have acquired their shares for little or no value, and have controlled the company. The plaintiffs' petition then recites the circumstances of the formation and the reorganization of the company, and the manner in which stock was apportioned, and alleges that only about ninety-four thousand dollars in cash was realized in all, from the sales of the company's bonds and stock. It further alleges that a large amount of the original bonds and of the present stock of the company, held by Sharp and the other individual defendants, was given for little or no value, and that these defendants are now seeking, by means of a mortgage foreclosure, to prevent stockholders, who have paid for their stock, from getting anything. For a second cause of action the plaintiffs allege that Sharp and his associates procured the passage by the Legislature of 1875, of an act empowering them to lease the Bleecker Street Road to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, which is controlled by Sharp and his associates, and that they are now carrying out that object by means of a majority of the holders of fictitious stock; and that the foreclosure suit is brought on fictitious bonds. They further charge the defendants with extravagant management, which has brought the company to its present condition, and urge the unconstitutionality of the act of 1875. The petitioners ask that Sharp and his associates be required to give a full and true accounting of the affairs of the company from the time of its formation; that the defendants be enjoined from leasing the road; that all parties holding stock for little or no value be restrained from interfering with the company's affairs; that the receivership of the road be continued; and that an injunction be had to restrain the issuing of any more mortgage bonds of the company.

ALLEGED BOND FORGERS SEEKING RELEASE.

Andrew L. Roberts and Valentine Gleason, the alleged bond forgers now in Ludlow Street Jail in default of payment of certain judgments obtained against them, have applied for their release under the act for the relief of poor debtors, and their cases will be heard by Judge Curtis in the Special Term of the Superior Court, at 10 A. M. to-day, when writs of habeas corpus in their cases are made returnable. The joint liabilities of Roberts and Gleason are alleged to consist of a judgment of $36,064 09, obtained by the National Trust Company; a judgment for $91,015 35, by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; another of $50,615, obtained by Sanders & Hardenberg; another by Obrig & Banks for $8,150, and another for $25,-000, obtained by Silas O. Baker. Besides these the individual liabilities of Roberts consist of a debt of $200 to John W. Moore, secured by a mortgage on the debtor's property; $1,500 due to Mary Jane Pettis, wife of "Spence" Pettis, and an undefined amount due to James M. Smith as counsel fees. Gleason's separate liabilities consist of a doctor's bill of $60, and an undefined amount due to Thomas P. Somerville as counsel fees. Roberts' assets are stated to consist of a lease worth $1; a judgment against Mary Jane Pettis for $493 34; a claim against Egetinus Rosner for $500; machinery in factory, worth $300; watch and jewelry, $30; wardrobe, $900, and his wife's wardrobe, $250. The assets of Gleason are set down as consisting of 1,600 acres of land in Clinton County, Penn., valued at $23,311; a claim against Rosner for $800; claim against P. Hefforan for $3,500; a lot of sable furs, $100; wardrobe, $100, and his wife's wardrobe, $200.

The discharge of the men will be opposed on the ground that the statute under which they ask release was never intended to cover cases like theirs.

A FAMILY MISUNDERSTANDING.

Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Ida Henrietta Wendt against Rudolph Lienhardt, to recover $71,600, alleged to be due her from the defendant. She states in her complaint, that in June, 1872, she made a trip to Europe, leaving in the control of Lienhardt property to a large amount. This included $37,200 in bonded securities at the Safe Deposit Company's office, No. 120 Broadway, and investment of $18,000, at interest, in the business of Frederic Weibusch, now the Weibusch and Hilger Hardware Company; also a debt of $60,-000 due her from B. D. Beiderhase & Co., and which the defendant was authorized to and did collect. In November, 1875, she returned to this City and demanded of the defendant an account of the funds left in his care. This he refused to give, and she then found that he had collected all the above-mentioned money and converted the same to his own use, and the defendant stated that he had used and squandered the entire amount in "luckless stock operations," and lost all except $11,600, which was returned to her. She now brings suit to recover an alleged balance of $71,600. Upon application of the plaintiff's counsel yesterday, Judge Johnson, in the Equity branch, issued an order of arrest against the defendant, fixing the amount of bail at $75,000. Lienhardt was arrested during the afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal, at No. 84 Chambers street, where he was employed as book-keeper for the Weibusch and Hilger Hardware Company, and in default of bail was taken to Ludlow Street Jail. Mrs. Wendt is a sister-in-law of the defendant, and the suit apparently arises from some family misunderstanding, the nature of which could not be ascertained. Lienhardt seemed to feel bitterly the position in which he was placed, but declined to make any statement in regard to the matter.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO SAVE RUBENSTEIN.

Application was made to Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a stay of proceedings and writ of certiorari, to carry the case of Rubenstein to the General Term. It was urged in the prisoner's behalf that the verdict of the jury was not in accordance with the evidence, and that they should have taken into account the unimpeached testimony of the two witnesses who showed an alibi in regard to the purchase of the knife with which the murder was committed. Another and stronger point was made, to the effect that the ruling was erroneous whereby the surgeon who examined the body of Sara Alexander was permitted to give his opinion as an expert to the jury in regard to the direction of the blow with the knife, when this should have been left with the jury to determine. In the course of the argument counsel for the prisoner was endeavoring to show that Rubenstein had had dreams previous to the one in regard to the murdered girl, which had come as near to the truth as that one had. Upon this, Judge Brady remarked that on the preceding evening he himself had had a remarkable dream. He thought he had had a conversation with a man whom he had sent to the State Prison, and on that very morning, after the dream, the son of that man really came to him and asked him to assist him in procuring his father's pardon. The most remarkable dream perhaps which he had ever had occurred when he was a boy. He dreamed that he would find two sixpences the next morning. On waking up and going out of the house he met a client of his father's, who did give him two sixpences. District Attorney Britton combated the application, and Judge Brady reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, the following cases were heard:

No. 168.—*Spencer vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This was a claim for the proceeds of cotton raised in Louisiana, and intrusted to one Mrs. Blackburn for safe keeping. Instead of taking charge of it for that purpose, as agreed with the claimant's agent, she sent it to Memphis to be sold on her own account, she receiving the proportion of the purchase money agreed upon, the sale having been made by the Supervising Agent of the Treasury, to whom it had been shipped by Mrs. Blackburn. The Court of Claims found that the Treasury Agent had made the transaction on his own account and that the proceeds were never paid into the Treasury, and upon these facts found that there could be no recovery, as the Government was not liable for a tort committed by its agents. It is here maintained that the proceedings by the agent were under color and in pursuance of the provisions of the Captured and Abandoned Property act, and that this payment of the proceeds of the claimant's cotton to Mrs. Blackburn instead of into the Treasury was a mistake for which he became liable, and the Government having assumed the liability of these agents of the Treasury, it is now responsible to the claimant. Taylor & Casey for claimants, Assistant Attorney General Smith for Government.

No. 169.—*Doe ex dem. Oakesmith vs. Johnston.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This is a contest concerning certain real estate in Washington, the question being which of the parties is entitled under conveyance from the Government. The plaintiffs in error claim under one Hughes, who came into possession as a tenant, and having retained undisturbed possession by himself and heirs for twenty-nine years, title by prescription was set up. The proper paper title appearing in favor of the defendant he was adjudged to be the lawful owner. It is here insisted that this decision was error, and that the possession without question for so many years should have been taken to have perfected title in the party holding. W. A. Meloy for plaintiffs in error.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. W. W. Warren, Mr. John R. Baker, of Ipswich, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Meloy, Mr. E. Willoughby Anderson, of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Case No. 577.—*The Central Railroad and Banking Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia.* No. 578—*The South-western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia.*—The motion to advance these cases was submitted by Mr. B. H. Hill in support of the same.

No. 169.—*John Doe, ex dem. Sydney Oakesmith, plaintiff in error, vs. Horace S. Johnson.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. A. G. Riddle, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. W. A. Meloy for the plaintiff in error.

No. 513.—*The United States, plaintiffs, vs. John W. Norton.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. A. Wakeman for the defendant.

No. 170.—*James B. Pace, plaintiff in error, vs. Rush Burgess, Collector, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Charles S. Stringfellow, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT NOTES.

The Court of General Sessions will not sit to-day.

The United States Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, with John H. Chever, of No. 37 Park row, as foreman.

The argument in the matter of confirming the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was adjourned yesterday to Wednesday next, when it will be brought before the Supreme Court, General Term.

Francis C. Geარty and Frank Gearty, indicted for arson in the first degree, in having, on Nov. 22, set fire to a store in Greenwich street, were yesterday brought to the District Attorney's office and released on $2,000 bail.

Judge Curtis, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, granted an injunction restraining T. Allston Brown from using the title "Piqued" for the play in his possession adapted by Lilla Purdon from Florence Marryatt's novel *Her Lord and Master*.

Motion was made in Chambers yesterday, before Judge Benedict, for an arrest of judgment and new trial in the case of Albert K. Jeuther, convicted in the United States Circuit Court of the robbery of registered letters. Argument was had and decision reserved.

Nathan Bach was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with removing about fifty-five thousand cigars from the manufactory without placing the required marks on the boxes. He was held for examination in $1,000 bail.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed Peter J. O'Donohue, the Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, to pay Robert U. Innes, out of the money in his hands, $1,125 for the latter's services as book-keeper in examining the accounts and keeping the books of the institution.

In the case of Malone & Co., indicted in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, for failing to make the required entries as to the amount of liquors distilled, and regarding which motion was made to quash, Judge Benedict yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the indictment, with the exception of the third count.

Andreas Johle, of No. 333 Maujer street, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bastardy and taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court for examination. The complainant was Margaret Hauber, of No. 414 East Seventeenth street, who appeared to demand alimony from the defendant. Judge Murray reserved his decision.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Best, of No. 216 Broome street, who, on the morning of Feb. 7, broke into the liquor store of Henry J. Welsh, No. 104 Thompson street, and stole therefrom money and property valued in all at $56 50, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year in the State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of attempted robbery from John Welsh, indicted for having, on the night of Feb. 28, violently assaulted Francis Wecker, of No. 30 Second avenue, robbing him of a gold watch and chain. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Welsh to four years in the State Prison.

Phillip Quimby and John McCloskey, charged with breaking into the tailoring establishment of Zachariah Kinsler, No. 469 Canal street, with intent to steal, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Quimby was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the State Prison, and McCloskey to one year and six months.

The jury before Judge Robinson, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday brought in a verdict of $9,693 13 in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Herman Koehler against Felix J. Rosenberg, in which the plaintiff claimed $13,000 for damages resulting from fraudulent misrepresentations made by the defendant who induced him to take stock in a certain company.

The bill of costs and disbursements in the Tweed suit was presented for taxation to Col. Hardy, the Law Clerk in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Exclusive of counsel fees, which have not yet been determined by Judge Westbrook, the amount is about twelve thousand dollars. Over two thousand nine hundred dollars were disallowed from the amount of the disbursements claimed.

The second trial of the suit of the Bowery National Bank against the City, before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, was brought to an end yesterday. Judgment was given for the City. The plaintiffs claimed about fifteen thousand dollars as assignee of the Hamar Wood Preserving Pavement Company for putting down a pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.

Elizabeth De Mott, convicted some time ago in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, of making and passing counterfeit five-cent nickels, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, at hard labor. Her daughter, Ella Kenney, convicted of a like offense, was sent to the Catholic Protectory. The husband of the former is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for counterfeiting nickels.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an order directing William A. Butler, as Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, to pay a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the institution. The order was granted on petition of the Receiver, who states that the amount now due to the creditors is about $218,500, exclusive of interest. This does not include claims for unpaid taxes amounting to $13,-439 31. The funds in the Receiver's possession are said to amount to $69,480 59.

Edward C. Oppenheimer, of No. 243 East One Hundred and Fifth street, appeared before Justice Wandell at the Harlem Police Court yesterday to prefer a charge of burglary against Harry Jester, of No. 170 East Eighty-eighth street. Jester is a painter and has been for several days engaged in painting the house adjoining No. 243. Various articles have been found to be missing, and the complainant suspected that the painter was the thief. Yesterday Mr. Oppenheimer and Detective Clark saw the prisoner enter through the window, and on reappearing he was arrested and $3 found in his possession. He was committed in default of $1,500.

The case of Mordecai against Wetmore and others was brought to trial before Judge Robinson in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, who is a real estate agent, effected an exchange and sale between the defendants and one Cudlipp of property valued at about three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. Cudlipp paid one per cent. commission to the plaintiff, who sued to recover another one per cent. from the defendants on a special agreement with them. They denied the agreement and alleged that it was understood that the plaintiff was to receive no commissions from them. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3,656 34, that being the whole amount claimed, with interest.

Michael Hartney, aged twenty-seven, visited the provision store of Alonzo E. Austin, No. 200 Chambers street on March 9 and purchased property valued at $116 80, giving in payment therefor a certified check for $220 on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, purporting to be signed by Williams & Potter. The book-keeper received the check and returned Hartney his change, amounting to $103 20. It was subsequently discovered that the check was a forgery, and Hartney was arrested. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoner, who said he was an insurance broker, living in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in the State Prison. Another indictment for a similar offense had also been found against Hartney.

The examination of David Howard, the "sawdust" operator, was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. The victim, Richard H. Haller, told his story at great length, and in a way that created considerable amusement among those present. It was interesting also, as showing how easily he was duped. He disclaimed any intention of using the counterfeit money he expected to obtain from Howard, but opened the correspondence with the hope of causing the arrest of the swindlers, and perhaps of receiving some little reward from the Government for his services in the matter. It was solely with this object in view that he made the several trips from his home to this City. The examination is still on.

John Garvey obtained from Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an order directing the Justices of the Marine Court to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue against them for a review of a case in which Garvey is defendant, and in which an attachment was issued against him only because of his being a non-resident. The General Term of the Marine Court having affirmed the justice of this proceeding against him, and he not being able to appeal the case further, he takes the present action for a reconsideration of his case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Bradley vs. Sheely.—On further examination of the affidavits I think the defendant entitled to the relief asked.

Pui vs. Gearn.—Order granted.

Motions Denied.—Walker vs. Saunders; Salisbury vs. Trabant; Coope vs. Pomares; Falihee vs. McCahill.

Granted.—Thompson vs. The Mayor, &c., (memorandum;) Home Insurance Company vs. Montford.

Macy vs. Ranney.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Davis.—Petition not signed and affidavits not sworn to.

Garvey vs. Justices of the Marine Court.—Writ granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Davis vs. Erie Railway Company.—There must be a reference to take proof of the facts and circumstances in the petition.

Hynes vs. Culver.—The Secretary of State has not certified, as required by the act of 1850, as to the signature and seal of the Commissioners before whom the powers of attorney were acknowledged. This may be implied. Counsel will oblige me by handing in written memoranda of the grounds upon which this motion is made and resisted within one week from date.

Ahrens vs. Dohrman.—The allegations in the plaintiff's complaint and affidavits on which the motion for an injunction is founded, are denied by the affidavits and answers of the defendants. I am therefore constrained to deny the motion for an injunction with costs.

Orders Granted.—Burrell vs. Parry; Biddleman vs. Kittridge; Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick.

By Judge Barrett.

Stager vs Kemp.—I have no recollection of this case, and an explanatory affidavit should be submitted with proof of service.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Healy vs. Healy.—Judgment granting decree of absolute divorce to plaintiff on the ground of the adultery of the defendant; custody of the children awarded to plaintiff.

Brosana vs Marshall et al.—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale.

Boss vs. Ensworth.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Place vs. The Place College.—Memorandum for counsel.

Pentlarge vs. Riesthal et al.—Demurrer overruled. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

American National Life Insurance Company vs. Willard.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bunker vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Ernstein vs. Chapman, as Assignee, &c.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Daly vs. Brown.—Plaintiff's motion to enjoin the use of the title "Pique" as the name of a play granted, with costs of motion to plaintiff. See memorandum for counsel.

Schwartz, as Guardian, vs. O'Conner et al.—Motion for leave to file and serve exceptions nunc pro tunc granted on payment of plaintiff's costs of opening motion.

Karcher vs. Berliner.—Receiver's bond approved.

The Union Dime Savings Institution, in the City of New-York, vs. Cole.—Order granting leave to Receiver to sue, &c.

McCarthy vs. Thomas et al.—Reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Gerry vs. Gerry.—See memorandum for counsel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Carpenter vs. Wood.—Memorandum for attorneys.

Laik vs. Peters.—Judgment for defendant.

Buchmier vs. Emery.—Proceedings dismissed.

Smith vs. Hart.—Motion denied. See papers.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—New-York Lithographing and Engraving Company vs. Imhart; Stannard vs. Peter; Thorp vs. Wheeler; Manufacturers' and Brokers' Bank vs. Brower; Fiske vs. Frank; Childs vs. Weed; West vs. Culkin; Wolf vs. Moses; Hanley vs. Hanley.

Dismissed.—Kiel vs. Wood; Kelly vs. Chadwick; Fulkhard vs. Hammond; O'Malley vs. Gusch; Mount vs. Corlis.

Swift vs. Felt.—Motion granted.

Railway Advertising Company vs. Farmer.—Denied.

Motions Granted.—Lucke vs. Wright; Noonan vs. Smith; Griffith vs. Hanlon.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gosham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. Schr. J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt. White.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Schr. Gen. McClennan.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.

Nos.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Ref. Co., vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. versus Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
87—Siney vs. Buddensick.
110—Woods Mach. Co. vs. Gurnee.
112—Matter of Devy.
118—Webb vs. Howland.
120—Heiser vs. Board of Assessors.
139—Miller vs. Cruger.
154—Woodbull vs. St. Thomas Church.
184—Burbank vs. Burr.
237—Matter of Pell.
239—Matter of Fanshaw.

Nos.
268—Weller vs. Gillman.
275—Matter of Mariz.
362—Devlin vs. Shannon.
363—Viadero vs. Viadero.
371—Hauselt vs. Vilmar.
372—Schroeder vs. Vilmar.
373—Prouty vs. Michigan Southern, &c., R. R.
374—Matter of Spofford, (two motions.)
375—Matter of Campbell.
376—Matter of Phelan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
3—Owens vs. Rickert.
7—Mott, ex'r, &c., vs. Mott et al.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Goodman et al. vs. Guthman.
10—In the matter of Mawbey et al.
12—Klein vs. Cohen.
16—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.
18—Phœnix Park Coal Co. vs. Schoepper.
21—Syles vs. Hagg.
25—Phillips vs. Cudlipp.
34—In the matter of Brady.
38—Holmes vs. Lissburger.
39—In the matter of Va Emet.
51—Dickerson vs. Spaulding.
62—The People ex rel. Lyon vs. Smith et al.
68—Drew vs. Mayor, &c.

Nos.
69—Banker et al. vs. Mayor, &c.
75—The People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler, Jr.
80—Moore vs. Mayor, &c.
81—In the matter, &c., of Moore.
82—Elliot vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
85—Eno vs. Mayor, &c.
89—Stone vs. Browning et al.
90—Sullivan vs. Conception Herrera.
99—— vs. ——.
100—The People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. B'd of Fire Commis'rs.
70—Sellscock vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—N. Y. Bal. D. D. vs. Mayor, &c.
73—Seaver vs. Mayor, &c.
84—Nolan vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
5—Byrnes vs. Mayor, &c., of City of New-York.
6—Levy vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
Law and Fact.
106—Neilson vs. Tracey, &c.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
107—Real Estate and Trust Co. vs. Rauder et al.
39—King vs. Duryea.
199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Wilters.
71—Lawton Gran. Mov. Co. vs. The Ocean S. Coaling Co.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.

81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
251—The Tribune Ass'n vs. The Sun Print. Ass'n.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
368—Williamson vs. Cobb et al.
183—Boardman vs. Lake Shore and M. South. R. R. Co.
184—Clark vs. Same.
185—Same vs. Same.
186—Drake et al. vs. Same.
187—Jermain vs. Same.
188—Loring, &c., vs. Same.
189—Monroe vs. Same.
190—Moran vs. Same.
191—Seymour vs. Same.
192—Spencer vs. Same.
193—Arsdall vs. Same.
194—Voisin vs. Same.
195—Whelman vs. Same.
196—Prouty vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2032—Lehman et al vs. Fredericks.
2472—Brown vs. Williams.
2342—Braendahl et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2340—Whitman vs. Bondy et al.
2339—Wicke et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2341—Same vs. Same.
1290—The Security B'k of N. Y. vs. Otis.
200—Forester et al. vs. Clark.
2390—Ehret vs. Reynolds, impleaded.
2536—Cromwell Brownstone Co. vs. Duffy et al.
2538—Black vs. Maltby et al.
1710—Reed vs. Saul.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Harrison.
754—Bassford, sole Ex'x, &c., vs. Houghtaling.
1751—Faulstick, Ex'x, &c., vs. Rammever.
2343—Goddard vs. Mower.
2468—Meur vs. McLaughlin.

Nos.
2036½—N. Y. Lith. & Eng. Co. vs. Haas.
2498—Phillips vs. McLean et al.
2137—Baker et al. vs. Mech. & Trad. Ins. Co.
1968—Fullerton vs. Fisk.
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
2426—Fisher et al. vs. McClure et al.
1708—Bainburg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1772½—N. Y. S. Loan & Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2496—Caswell et al. vs. Hammond.
2514—Butler et al. vs. Dunscomb.
2684—Brandeis et al. vs. Dunscomb.
2636—Day et al. Ex'r, &c., vs. Barry.
2674—Tenth Nat. B'k vs. Lewis.
2535—Britton vs. Bradner.
2560—Horton et al. vs. Nousa.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1349—McKee vs. Mott.
2609—Wetzler vs. The S. W. Jamison Boot and Shoe, &c., Co.
1777—Hurley vs. Pettet.
2181—De Graaf et al. vs. O'Rorke et al.
2283—The People S. of N. Y. ex rel. Browne vs. O'Brien et al.
2529—De Lara vs. Duncan.
571—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
2673—Zitzman vs. Meadu et al.
2681—Williams vs. Smith.
2645—Levy et al. versus Strauss et al.
2647—Worthemier versus Strauss et al.
2649—May et al. vs. Strauss.

Nos.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.
2653—May et al. versus Strauss et al.
2695—Stietel et al. versus Strauss et al.
2683—Touens et al. vs. Repp.
2621—Hatch et al. vs. Havland et al.
2481—Man, as Rec'r, &c. vs. Smith.
2484—Same vs. Same.
2669—Kelley et al. vs. Scripture.
2671—McKenna vs. Scripture.
2273—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Le Baron.
2657—Marshell vs. Krause.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
29—Johnston vs. Wardrop.
10—Shethar et al. vs. Jacobs.

Nos.
36—Knott vs Daly et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Executor.
1011—Aberle vs. Fagen.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat. B'k vs. Moore et al.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, N. Y.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.

Nos.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
716—Madan vs. Sherward.
48—Chapman vs. Meeker.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Co.
992—Duffy vs. Ohio & Miss. R. R. Co.
1021—More, Assignee, vs. Durr et al.
1022—Moore, Assignee, vs. Fox.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
94—Webster vs. Deering.
56—Van Wyck vs. Allen et al.
4—Costigan vs. Huyler.
9—Morange vs. Conover et al.
29—Lowden vs. Morgan.
67—Ackerman vs. Leilliston.
76—Larny vs. Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.

Nos.
88—Phillips vs. Mierson et al.
165—Koening vs. Jents.
70—McGinness vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Thornton vs. St. Paul & C. Railway Co.
46—Weed vs. Burt.
133—Clark et al. vs. Simon.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
31—Wyman vs. Fry et al.
38—Bernet vs. Keilbach et al.

Nos.
35—Ross, Jr., vs. Martin et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1111½—(Inquest)—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
1686—(Inquest)—Gaines vs. Bradley.
1687—(Inquest)—Same vs. Same.
1550—(Inquest)—Benson vs. Brennan.
969—Strauss vs. N. Ger. Lloyd Steamship Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
980—Moller vs. Tuska.
1038—Wyman vs. Berliner.
2328—Meyershoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. Jauit.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Rorke et al.
1261—Durkee vs. Tol., W. & W. Railroad Co.

Nos.
377½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
254—Barsdoff vs. Kelly et al.
956½—Krymborg versus O'Brien.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
2375—Murphy vs. Willis.
1534—Gross vs. Bonton.
1004½—Crocheron vs. N. S. S. I. Ferry Co.
889—Newkerchen versus Third Avenue R. R.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler.
1337—Blass vs. Bell.
1114—Garrison vs. Mayor.
1697—Ball vs. Leavitt.
1540—Obernath vs. Cochrane et al.
2071—Ford vs. Mayor.
2327—Hailey vs. Mayor.
2140—Agate vs. Edgar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1551—Blomgrist versus Squires.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.
1433—Demarest versus Schenck.
3863—Levy vs. Goodwin et al.
3866—Rauth vs. Glisk.
3702—Sayles vs. Cormer.
3149—Thurston vs. Gillette.
3968—Boylan vs. Pugsley.

Nos.
3969—Close et al. vs. Renger.
3970—Weber vs. Muller.
3975—Warburton vs. Simpson.
3976—Durnelle vs. Chittenden.
3977—Herrick et al. Loffin et al.
3978—Le Cato vs. Foshay.
3983—Russell et al. vs. Leibman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4546—Chase et al. vs. Hamburg.
6973—Harries vs. Robbins.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
6395—Samuels vs. Mandle.
6901—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
7086—Langbein vs. Hyman.
7079—Appel vs. Wooley.
7047—Wallace vs. Dingsley.
6989—Wittmeyer vs. Marion Watch Co.

Nos.
6984—Leeds et al. vs. Molleson.
3914—Lindheim vs. Langsdorf.
3853—Cunningham vs. Buell.
1907—The Merchts' Loan & Trust Co. vs. B'k of Metropolis.
1410—Cromen vs. Blossom et al.
1358 (Old Calendar)—Gutman vs. Luke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
6801—Harte vs. Day.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.
6849—French vs. Siegfried.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madan.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.
5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
5896—Boehm vs. Sturge.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Authors' Pub. Ass'n.
6672—Fales vs. Clunan.
5070—Falconer vs. Haigh.
4690—Martz vs. Koehler.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.

Nos.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hossner, impl'd.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6573—Freese, Jr., vs. Brown et al.
6806—Stuart et al. vs. Minter.
6823—Newberger versus Schroff et al.
6602—Goldsmith vs. Lodel et al.
6677—Tuthill vs. Merritt.
7031—Ernest vs. Schluter.
7104—Coulter et al. vs. Stevens.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

No day calendar.

ALLEGED PERJURY AND LARCENY.

Justice Leonard, of Jersey City, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Martin Trisnor, of No. 21 Henderson street, on charges of perjury, false imprisonment, and larceny, preferred against him by Archibald Baxter. The complainant's statement is that in December last he and his mother hired apartments from Trisnor, but finding them not fit to live in, resolved to abandon them. Trisnor became very angry, and through motives of revenge caused the arrest of Baxter and his mother on a charge of malicious mischief. They were taken before Justice Reese and held for examination, but the examination never came off, and they were removed to the County Jail. When their trial came they found that the original charge had been dropped, and one of drunkenness and disorderly conduct substituted. They were both convicted and sentenced to the County Jail, Baxter for thirty days and his mother for sixty. At the expiration of his term Baxter went to the house to look after his furniture and clothing, and $12 in money he had left there, but he found all gone, and the landlord informed him that he had sold them and kept the proceeds for the damage they had done to the house. Trisnor was arrested yesterday and gave bail to answer.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

Burglars gained access to the mattress store of William Tyler, No. 130 Chatham street, on the night of the 4th inst., and cutting through a lath and plaster partition, robbed the store of Marsters & Clausson, No. 132 Chatham street, of $20,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, and watches. No trace of the thieves could be found. Mr. Tyler, however, had at times given shelter to an itinerant peddler named Moss Harris, and imagined that Harris was concerned in the burglary. On Wednesday he saw Harris in the street, and despite his protests of innocence, had him locked up. When Harris was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, all that Mr. Tyler could say was that he was morally convinced Harris was one of the burglars. Judge Bixby discharged Harris and said that inquiries should be made as to the mental condition of Mr. Tyler.

MARINE STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade at the Customs district of New-York during the month of February:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	117	120,780	2,629
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	196	137,500	3,195
American vessels entered from foreign countries	154	68,832	1,809
American vessels cleared to foreign countries	157	70,900	1,872
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	152	205,656	5,687
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries	170	210,833	5,999
Total	946	814,501	21,189

THE CORTINA BANDITS.

The Galveston *News* has a telegram from San Antonio, Texas, March 10, which says: "Gen. Ord has instructed the officers in command of the United States forces on the Rio Grande to co-operate with Col. Parratt against the Cortina bandits, who have been driven out of Camargo, and will probably attempt to cross over to this side. Gen. Ord has also given instruction that the officers make every effort to break up parties who may be organizing on this side of the river for the purpose of invading Mexico—operating with the civil authorities when called on. Information has been received from Fort Griffin at head-quarters that the citizens are making an earnest effort to arrest the parties, still at large, who broke into the Government arsenal at that post."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Mar. s. p.	9½
500	Western Union	68¼
3000	do.	68¼
1100	do.	68⅜
1200	do.	68¼
2500	do.	68⅛
700	do. s3.	68
1000	do.	68⅛
2500	do.	68¼
800	Pacific Mail	23¼
1400	do.	23½
400	do.	23⅜
700	do.	23¼
600	do.	23⅜
500	do.	23¼
1000	do.	23⅝
800	do.	23⅜
1300	do.	23⅞
700	do.	24
600	do.	23¾
200	do.	23⅝
600	do.	23½
400	do.	23¾
300	do.	23⅝
200	do.	23¼
200	do.	23
100	do.	22⅞
600	do.	22¾
300	do.	22⅝
400	do.	22¾
2400	do.	22⅞
1800	do.	23
100	do. c.	23
200	do.	22⅞
7	do.	23⅛
100	Rock Island	110⅞
300	North-west. Pref.	65
100	do.	64⅞
400	Ohio & Miss.	21¼
200	do.	21⅛
200	do.	21⅛
700	St. Paul Pref.	82¼
200	do.	82⅞
500	do.	82⅝
700	Erie Railway	21
300	do.	20¾
900	do.	21
2000	do.	21⅛
300	do.	21¼
2200	do.	21⅛
1400	do.	21
700	do.	20⅞
500	do. s15.	20¾
200	do. s10.	20¾
900	do.	20⅞
1900	do.	21
300	do.	20⅞
150	Union Pacific	66
100	do.	66¼
500	Lake Shore	64½
500	do.	64⅝
500	do.	64½
1800	do.	64⅝
1000	do.	64½
1650	do.	64⅝
1000	do.	64½
100	do. s3.	64⅝
500	do.	64½
2600	do.	64⅝
800	St. Paul	44½
200	do.	44⅝
200	do.	44½
200	do.	44⅜
300	do.	44⅛
100	do.	44
100	do. s10.	44
600	Mich. Central	65⅜
200	do.	65¼
400	Pac. R. of Mo.	14
400	do.	14⅛
200	do.	14¾
300	do.	15
100	do. s3.	14¾
100	do.	14⅞
100	do. s15.	14⅝
100	do. s30.	14¾
200	do.	14¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118¾
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 12.	118¾
$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. b.c.	119½
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b.c.	118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s, Long bds. b. c.	103½
1,000	Mo. 6s, '78	102½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S. b. c.	41½
15,000	D. of C. 3.65s. b.c.	72⅝
1,000	L. & W. B. C.	96⅞
10,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10	98
15,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	103
13,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	95
10,000	M. & St. P. C. & F.	88½
18,000	N. W. C. C. G.	93⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. C.	103¼
10,000	Mor. & E. 1st	118
3,000	Erie 2d	102½
2,000	L. D. bs.	106
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st	90
2,000	C. P. 1st, C. & O. Branch	94¾
12,000	N. Y. C. 1st. C.	123½
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c.	80
1,000	West. P. bds.	101½
2,000	Union P. 1st	105½
1,000	do.	105
3,000	Union Pac. S. F.	91¾
7,000	do.	92
2,000	C. & P. C. S. Fd.	110¾
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	58¾
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	92
2,000	R., W. & O. C. 1st	96
1,000	W. U. T. R. 1900	99
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	106
3,000	L. & N. Con., 98	96
1,000	T. & W. 1st b. c.	91½
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	67¾
2,000	Mar. 7s, G. C.	101⅛
3,000	do.	101¼
1,000	Can. S. 1st. with Int. Cer.	69½
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s b. c.	110
1,000	C. P. L. G. b. c.	99
40	Cen. Nat. Bk.	100½
70	Bk. of Commerce	115
5	do.	115½
17	Ninth Nat. Bk.	80½
25	Park Bank	125
50	Bk. of Republic	81
6	Manhattan Bk.	146
35	Am. Ex. Bk.	114
19	Del. & H. C'l. b. c.	119⅞
100	Q. M. Co. b.c.	18
100	Mar., s. p. b.c.	9½
400	Mar. Pf., a. p. b.c.	10
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. x d.	114
100	do. c.	114
100	P. M. S. S. Co. u. r. c.	22⅞
200	do. b. c. s15.	22⅝
200	do.	22¾
100	do.	22⅝
1100	do.	22½
900	do.	22⅜
800	do.	22½
100	do.	22⅝
100	do. b3.	22¾
300	do.	22⅝
100	do.	22⅞
200	do.	23
100	do.	23⅛
600	do.	23⅛
100	do. b3.	23¼
300	do.	23¼
300	do.	23⅜
400	do. b3.	23¼
100	do.	23⅜
300	do.	23¼
300	do. b3.	23⅛
200	do.	23⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	110¾
100	C. & N. W. b. c.	43¾
400	do.	43⅝
200	do.	43⅝
100	do.	43¾
100	Mich. Cent. b. c.	65
100	do.	64¾
50	do.	64¾
300	do.	64⅞
100	do.	65
300	do. b3.	65¼
50	do.	65⅜
200	do.	65¼
300	do. s3.	65¼
700	do.	65¼
600	West. Union. b. c.	68¼
1100	do.	68
2100	do. s3.	68
100	do.	67⅞
300	do.	68
500	do. b3.	68⅛
1100	do.	68⅛
4000	do.	68⅜
2200	do.	68½
1300	do.	68⅜
400	do. s3.	68⅜
20	Adams Ex. b. c.	106¼
1100	Erie b. c.	20⅞
1200	do.	20¾
100	do.	20⅝
1950	do.	20½
1100	do.	20⅝
1000	do.	20¾
100	do. s5.	20⅝
500	do.	20⅝
300	do.	20⅝
400	do.	20¾
200	do.	20⅞
300	do.	20¾
500	do.	20⅝
700	do. s3.	20⅜
700	do. b3.	20½
1500	do.	20⅝
200	Un. Pacific b. c.	66½
187	C. R. of N. J.	107
1000	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	64½
1700	do.	64½
200	do.	64⅝
500	do.	64½
300	do.	64⅝
1300	do.	64¾
1400	do. c.	64⅞
100	do. c.	64⅞
2800	do.	65
100	do.	64⅝
500	do. s3.	65
1500	do.	65
300	do.	65
700	do.	65
300	do.	64⅞
300	do.	64¾
10	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	65½
100	T., W. & W. b. c.	8⅜
40	Morris & E. b. c.	105¼
41	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. b3.	157
500	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	43⅞
600	do.	43¾
200	do.	43⅝
300	do.	43⅝
100	do. b3.	43⅝
200	do.	43⅝
300	do. b3.	43⅞
100	do.	44
200	do.	44¼
500	do.	44⅛
500	do.	44
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	81⅞
100	do.	81⅞
300	do.	81⅞
300	do.	81¾
400	do.	82
100	do.	82¼
1000	do.	82
25	C. & Alton b. c.	105¼
100	H. & St. J. b. c. s3.	18¾
100	Pac. of Mo. b. c. b3.	14⅝
100	do. b3.	14¾
200	do.	14½
30	New-Jersey b. c.	142½
300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	21
600	do.	21¼
200	C. C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	108
5,000	Cen. Pac., Cal. & Or. Br.	95
100	Mar. s. p. b3.	9¾
100	do.	9¾
200	do.	9½
100	Mar. Pf. s. p.	10
500	Union Min. Co.	⅞
1000	do.	¾
100	Pacific Mail	22⅞
600	do.	22¾
600	do.	22⅝
100	do.	22⅞
100	do.	23
1800	Western Union	68⅝
400	do. s3.	68⅜
5	do.	68¾
200	do. c.	68¾
1400	do. b3.	68½
500	do.	68½
300	do. s3.	68½
300	do.	68⅝
2400	do.	68¾
100	do. c.	68¾
100	N. Y. C. & H.	114
100	Erie Railway	20½
800	do. s3.	20⅜
300	do. s5.	20⅜
200	do. b3.	20½
1100	do.	20⅝
100	Rock Island b3.	110¾
100	Toledo & Wab.	3¼
200	Mich. Central	65¼
10	do.	65
200	do.	65⅛
200	Lake Shore b3.	64¾
600	do. s3.	64⅝
500	do. s3.	64¾
1800	do.	64⅞
1700	do. s3.	64¾
100	Union Pacific	66½
100	do.	66⅝
100	do.	67
100	do.	67¼
100	North-western	43½
100	do.	43⅝
100	do. s3.	43¼
100	St. Paul Pref.	81¾
100	do.	81¼
100	do.	81⅛
300	St. Paul	43⅞
400	do.	43¾
100	do.	43⅝
100	do. b3.	43⅝
300	do.	43½
100	do.	43⅜
400	do.	43⅜
400	do.	43⅝
1300	do.	43½
100	St. L. & K. C. Pf.	30
300	Kansas & Texas	14
100	Pacific of Mo.	14⅝
200	do.	14¾
300	do.	15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	122
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	122⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118¾
$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	119⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	D. of C. 3.65s	72¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	41½
3,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	95
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	103⅞
24,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. b. c.	94
10,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s Con.	80
8,000	N. Y. C. 1st C.	123½
1,000	O. & Miss. Con.	98½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105⅛
8,000	do.	105¼
22,000	do. b. c. b3.	105¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	114½
500	U. M. C. of Ten. b. c.	⅞
200	Mar. s. p. b. c.	9⅛
200	Quicksilver Pref.	23
900	West. Union. b. c.	68¾
900	do.	68⅞
5800	do.	69
2100	do.	69⅛
1500	do.	69¼
1600	do.	69⅜
800	do.	69⅜
1800	do.	69¼
600	do.	69⅛
3200	do.	69
2000	do.	68⅞
4500	do.	68¾
123	do.	68⅝
2400	do.	68⅞
2700	do.	68¾
1000	do.	68⅝
3300	do.	68½
50	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	56
300	Pac. Mail b. c.	23
1100	do.	23¼
700	do.	23
500	do.	22⅞
500	do.	22¾
200	do. b3.	22⅞
200	do. s3.	22⅝
3000	Erie b. c.	20⅝
800	do.	20⅜
400	Mich. C. b. c. b3.	65
700	do.	64⅞
1300	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	64⅞
600	do.	64⅝
100	do. c.	64⅝
1200	do.	64¾
500	do. s3.	64⅜
1700	do.	64½
10	C. R. of N. J. b. c.	107⅛
100	C. & N. W. b. c.	43⅝
200	do.	43⅝
200	do.	43⅜
400	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	43⅝
100	do.	43¾
200	do.	43⅝
300	do.	43½
300	do.	43¼
300	do. s3.	43⅜
1000	do.	43⅜
300	do.	43½
600	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	82
400	do.	81¾
300	O. & Miss. b. c.	21
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	18¾
300	St. L., I. M. & So.	25½
300	P. R. of M. b. c. b3.	15⅛
400	do. s3.	15
100	N. J. South. b. c.	1½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 1868	123¾
10,000	D. of Col. 3.65s	72⅝
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	70⅛
6	Ger. Am. Bank	79
100	Am. District Tel.	30¾
500	do.	31
100	Michigan Cent.	64¾
1100	Western Union	68⅝
2500	do.	68¼
500	do. s3.	68⅛
4100	do.	68⅛
100	Union Pacific	65¾
1500	Pacific Mail	22⅛
400	do.	22¼
200	do.	22⅛
300	do.	22¼
200	North-western	43⅝
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	15
100	Erie Railway	20⅜
200	do.	20¼
100	do.	20⅜
400	do. b3.	20⅜
200	Lake Shore	64¼
1700	do.	64⅜
100	do. s5.	64⅜
100	do. s3.	64¼
1300	do.	64¼
100	C., C. & I. C.	4½
100	St. Paul s3.	43¼
100	do. b3.	43⅛
100	do.	43¼
200	do.	43¼
500	do.	43¼
300	St. Paul Pref.	81¾
100	do.	82
100	Ohio & Miss.	20¾
100	do. b3.	20¾
100	do.	20⅝

THURSDAY, March 16—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day opened firm, and prices generally advanced. Later the market became quite irregular, and, while some shares improved, others recorded a sharp decline. Western Union seemed to be, in the opinion of both bears and bulls, the key of the speculative situation, and quite a hot contest was waged over it. The honors of the conflict at first rested with the bull clique, the price advancing to 69⅜, the improvement being, doubtless, largely assisted by covering on the part of the shorts; but later, under free sales, the price recorded a decline of 1½ ⅌ cent. The dealings in St. Paul, both common and preferred, were attended with much excitement, and there were wide and frequent fluctuations in the price. The announcement that the Directors would, at the meeting this evening, declare a dividend of 14 ⅌ cent. on the preferred stock at times imparted strength to the shares; but this was offset by reports to the effect that the company was in default on the sinking fund of one of their mortgages in the sum of $1,100,000, and that the Trustee, Mr. David M. Hughes, had taken preliminary proceedings in the courts to enjoin the payment of the dividend. St. Paul common declined from 44⅝ to 43¼, closing at the latter figure. The preferred fell off from 82⅞ to 81¼, with the final sales at 82. Union Pacific advanced to 67¼, and afterward declined to 65¾. Pacific Mail in the early dealings rose to 24, touching the lowest point at the close, when sales were made at 22¼@22⅜. Erie was firm at the opening at 21@21¼, but subsequently declined 1 ⅌ cent. The remainder of the list, with the exception of Missouri Pacific, which advanced from 14 to 15⅛, showed a decline at the close of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. from the prices current at the opening. The late weakness in Western Union had an unfavorable influence on the general speculation, and the market closed somewhat heavy in tone. The transactions for the day amounted to 217,000 shares, of which 77,000 were in Western Union, 37,000 in Lake Shore, 32,000 in Erie, 30,000 in Pacific Mail, and 19,000 in Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The money market exhibited greater ease than yesterday, and the offerings were in excess of the demand at 4@5 ⅌ cent. during the greater portion of the day, with closing transactions at 3 ⅌ cent. Mercantile paper was in good demand and prime names passed readily at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported an increase of £395,000 sterling by the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 42 ⅌ cent., against 41⅝ last week. No change was made in the official rate of discount, which has been stereotyped at 4 ⅌ cent. for some time past. Three months' bills in the open market at London are quoted at 3⅝@3¾ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England to-day gained £11,000 on balance. Consols and United States bonds were without especial change. Erie, which closed yesterday at 17½, advanced to 18¾, and at the close sold at 18⅜. The preferred fell off from 31@31½ to 29. The latest advices reported the stock market steadier in tone and an improved feeling on the Exchange. The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,932,-000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was firm, and sales were made at $4 86@$4 86¼ for 60 days' bills, and $4 89½@4 89¾ for demand. Gold fell off from 114⅝ to 114⅜, and closed at the intermediate quotation. The market was very quiet, and without feature. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 to 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to Europe to-day amounted to $410,000, of which $150,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars and silver coin.

Government bonds were quiet, and with but few exceptions prices were without important change. Railroad bonds were firm and in good request. Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Fund declined to 88½, Toledo and Wabash second to 67½, and Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 70⅛. The remainder of the list generally brought full prices. State bonds were slightly lower for Missouri Long 6s and firmer for Tennessee new series. District Columbia 3.65s sold at 72⅝, ex interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

Gold receipts	$640,658 38
Gold payments	189,238 28
Gold balance	43,309,409 95
Currency receipts	837,743 79
Currency payments	693,023 24
Currency balance	35,321,113 61
Customs	221,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114½	114½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅝	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121¾
Bills on London	$4 86	$4 86@$4 86¼
*New-York Central	114	114
Rock Island	110⅞	110¾
Pacific Mail	23⅝	22⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	44⅝	43¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	82½	82
Lake Shore	64⅝	64¼
Chicago & North-western	43¾	43⅜
Chicago & North-western Pref.	64¾	64½
Western Union	68	68⅛
Union Pacific	65¾	65¾
Toledo & Wabash	3¼	3¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	106⅝	107
Panama	138	138
Erie	20⅝	20¼
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅜	20⅝
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¾	4½
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29	28½
Michigan Central	65⅜	64¾
Illinois Central	103	103
Missouri Pacific	14	14⅞

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114	114	250
Erie	21¼	20¼	32,200
Lake Shore	65⅛	64¼	37,400
Wabash	3⅜	3¼	200
North-western	43¾	43¼	2,100
North-western Pref.	64⅞	64½	400
Rock Island	110⅞	110¾	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	44⅝	43¼	14,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	82⅞	81¼	5,400
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107	287
Michigan Central	65½	64¾	4,000
Union Pacific	67¼	65¾	950
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¾	4½	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18¾	18½	200
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	20⅝	2,600
Missouri Pacific	15⅛	14	4,000
Western Union	69⅜	67⅞	77,400
Pacific Mail	24	22¼	30,000
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Quicksilver Pref.	23	23	200
Iron Mountain	25½	25½	150
American District Tel.	31	30¾	600
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	30	30	100
Mariposa	9¾	9⅛	800
Mariposa Pref.	10	10	500
Kansas & Texas	14	14	300
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	100
Total sales			216,837

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126⅞	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122	122⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅛	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regist'd	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123½	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅜	118½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $28,000 for interest and $27,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,070,000
Gold balances	1,083,968
Currency balances	294,771

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$91,372,625
Currency balances	4,690,872
Gold exchanges	7,233,462
Gold balances	1,153,930

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Connecticut 6s	106
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	105
Louisiana 6s	45
La. 6s, new bds	45
La. 6s, new F. D.	45
La. 7s, Penitentiary	45
La. 6s, Levee bds	45
La. 8s, Levee bds	40
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	45
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103
Michigan 6s, 1883	107
Michigan 7s, 1890	109
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102½
Fund'g bs. due 1894-5	104
L. bs. due '81 to '91 in.	103
H. & St. J. due 1876	101½
N.C.6s, N.C.R. J. & J.	55
N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	55
N.C.6s, F'd'g Act, '66	10½
N.C.6s, F'd'g Act, '68	9½
N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8½
N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8½
N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	3
N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	2⅞
N. C. sp. tax, class 3.	2⅝
Ohio 6s, 1886	110
Rhode Island 6s	106
South Carolina 6s	36
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	35
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	35
S.C.6s, F'd'g Act, '66	35
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	36
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	37
S. C. 7s of 1888	36
S.C. Non-fundable bs	4½
Tennessee 6s, old	43
H. & St. J. due 1886	102½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	104½
N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	116
N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	117
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '83	118
N.Y.6s, Gold Loan '91	120
N.Y.5s, Gold Loan '76	110
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
Tenn. 6s, new bs.	41
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	41
Virginia 6s, old	34
Va. 6s, new bs., '66	35
Va. 6s, new bs., '67	35
Va. 6s, Consol bs	74
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	67¼
Va. 6s, Con. 2d series	38
D. of C. 3.65s, 1924, x.	72½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 2d	110
Boston, H. & E. 1st	23⅜
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G.	50
Ches. & O. ex-coup.	32
Chic. & Alton 1st	116
Chic. & Alt. Income	107
St.L.,Jack. & C.1st	103
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c. 1st	114
C., B. & Q., Con. 7s	110
C.,R.I. & Pac. 1st, 7s	109¾
C.RI&P.SF.In 6s,'95	98¼
Cen.R.of NJ.1st, new	114
C.R. of N.J.1st, Cons	111¾
C.R.of N.J.1st, Conv.	109⅛
L.& W.B.Con. guar.	96½
M.&StP.2d,7 3-10 P.D.	97½
M.&St.P.1st,L.&C.D.	102⅞
M.& St.P.1st, C.& M.	98
M.&St.P.Con.Sink F.	88⅝
Chic.&N.W.Sink.F.	106½
Chic.&N.W.Int.bds.	104
C. & N.W.Con.bds	103
C.&N.W.Ext'n.bds.	98
C. & N. W. 1st	103
C.&N.W.Cou.G.bds.	93¾
C.&N.W.Reg.G.bds.	93
Iowa Midland 1st 8's	97½
Gal. and Chic. Ex	105
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	100¼
Chicago and Mil. 1st	102
Winona & S.P. 1st	85
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.	111
C.,C.C. & I. Con. bds	100
Morris & Essex 1st	117½
Morris & Essex 2d	108
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871	110
Mor. &Es.1st,Con.G.	108
Erie 1st Extended	110
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	101¾
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	102
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	103
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	105¼
Long Dock Bonds	106
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77	90
Han. & St.Jo.8s,Con.	79¾
Dub. & S. C., 2d div.	104
Ced.Falls&Minn.1st	89¼
Mich. So. 7 per ct. 2d	104
M.S.N.I.S.F.7 per ct.	109
Cl.& Tol. Sink. Fund	107¼
Cl. & Tol. New Bds	105½
Cl., P. & A., Old Bs	104½
Cl., P. & A., New Bs	105½
Detroit, M. & T. bs.	103¾
Buffalo & E. n. bs.	106½
Buffalo & S. L. 7s	103
L. Shore D. bds	105
L. Shore C. C. 1st	106
L. Shore C. C. 2d	100
L. Shore C. R. 2d	99
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	106¼
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	114
N. J. So. 1st 7s	21
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs	103
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	123½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	120
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	113
Harlem 1st 7s C.	120¾
Harlem 1st 7s R.	120¾
North Missouri 1st	92¾
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	95½
Ohio & Miss. Con.	98¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	78
Cen. Pac. G. bds	108
Cen. Pac. S. J. B.	67½
Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st	94¾
West. Pac. bds	101¼
Union Pac. 1st	105
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	103½
Union Pac. S. F.	91¾
S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	67
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	92¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	77½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	108½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	105½
C. & P. 4th, S. F.	103½
Col., C. & I. 1st	53½
R., W. & O. C. 1st	96
St. L. & I. M. 1st	100
A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	92
A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
B., & S. Ill. 1st 8s	92
T. P. & W., E. D.	87
T. P. & W., W. D.	83
T. P. & W. 2d	47
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91¼
T.&W.1st,St.L.Div.	71
Tol. & Wab. 2d	67½
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	43
Gt. West. 1st, '88	91¼
W. U. bds, 1900, C.	99½
W. U. bds, 1900, R.	99

And the following for City bank shares:

Am. Exchange	114
Butch. and Drovers'	134
Central National	100¼
City	300
Commerce	115
Continental	81
Corn Exchange	131
First National	200
Fourth National	86½
Gallatin National	130
German American	75
Imp. and Traders'	190
Manhattan	146
Market	112½
Merchants'	117
Metropolitan	127¾
Nassau	103
New-York	125
Ninth National	80
Park	125
Phenix	95
Republic	80
State of New-York	30
Union	146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	109	109½
United Companies of New-Jersey	140¾	140⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	..	44½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21¼
*Northern Central Railroad	38⅛	..
Lehigh Navigation	..	50½
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105½	105¾

*Ex dividend.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat strong and higher, unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 01½, spot; $1 02¼, April; $1 05⅞@$1 07, May; closed at $1 06⅜, May; just after the close May sold at $1 06¾; No. 3 do., 87c.; rejected, 73c.@75½c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, strictly fresh, 44c. bid, spot; 43⅝c. bid, April; 47½c. bid, May. Oats—No. 2, 34½c., May. Barley neglected; quoted at 57c.@58½c., spot; 56c., May. Rye nominally unchanged. Clover-seed in fair demand, higher; prime medium, $9 50@$9 60. Timothy quiet but steady at $1 90@$2 30 for common to choice. Pork strong; best prices, $22 15, spot; $22 17½@$22 20, April; $22 42½@$22 45, May; $22 65@$22 70, June. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; sales at $13 20@$13 25, spot; $13 30, April; $13 50, May; $13 70, June. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅜c. and 12⅝c. Whisky easier; not quotably lower; $1 04 bid, $1 04½ asked. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 700 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer, unchanged. Corn lower at 43⅝c., April; 46¾c.@47c., May. Oats unchanged. Pork easier; about 12½c. lower. Lard firm, unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 47½ bid, cash; $1 47 bid, March; sales, $1 48⅛, April; No. 3 do., $1 33, cash. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.@41½c., cash; 41¼c., March; 41⅝c.@41¾c., April; 43⅝c.@43¾c., May. Oats inactive; No. 2, 32c. on track; 33¼c. in store, cash; 33¼c., March. Barley and Rye dull and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher, but no movement in round lots; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady and unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Lard firmer at 13¼c., delivered; 1c. off April; Kettle, up country, 13½c. Hogs—Demand active; light to heavy Shipping, $7 40@$8; Packing, $7 75@$8 25; Butchers', $8 30@$8 50; Philadelphias would bring $8 60@$8 75. Cattle firmer; good demand from interior buyers, but quotations unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000; Hogs, 1,570 head; Cattle, 680 head.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Receipts to-day, 136 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,848 head, or 344 cars, (217 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 432 cars same time last week, 464 cars same week last year. There was no market to-day; no sales since last report; about all shipped out. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 12,400 head same time last week, 23,400 head same week last year; market dull and slow; sales of only 3 cars since last report; prices unchanged; 7 cars in yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 13,300 head same time last week, 19,-900 head same week last year; market dull and slow; sales of only one deck of Yorkers at $8 37½, fair quality; two cars remain unsold, Eastern dealers refusing to pay the prices asked; no heavy Hogs offering.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Flour steady; 650 bbls. sold. Wheat—A speculative sale of 30,000 bushels Extra Chicago Spring, at $1 11 afloat; generally market quiet; sale 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee, at $1 27½; 2 cars No. 2 do., at $1 20; 1 car hard Milwaukee, at $1 35, and 1 car White Michigan, at $1 37 on track. Corn quiet, firm; sales, 2 cars new, on private terms, and 6 cars do., at 53c. Oats retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley held firmly; no sales. Pork quiet, at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet, at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09 for City made.

TOLEDO, March 16.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 3 do., $1 27½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; No. 2 do. held at $1 15; extra do., $1 39¾; Amber Michigan, $1 26¼; March, $1 26¼; May, $1 31¼; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 06½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27; No. 3 Red, $1 09½; Rejected Dayton and Michigan Red, 85c. Corn firmer; held higher; High Mixed, 48½c.; April, 49¼c.; May, 50¾c.; June, 51c.; Low Mixed, 47½c.; no grade, 44¾c.; do., Dayton and Michigan, 44½c. Oats dull and nominal. Cloverseed, $9 30. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—Flour quiet, entirely nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11; Hard do., $1 17¾; No. 2 do., $1 03¾; April, $1 04½; May, $1 08¾; No. 3 do., 90c. Corn nominally unchanged, scarce; No. 2, fresh, 45c. Oats inactive, nominally steady; No. 2, in store, 32½c.; May, 34½c. Barley unsettled, higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 84c.; March, 83; No. 3 do. firm at 52½c.; Rejected do., 30c. Rye dull, nominally easier; No. 1, fresh, 69c.@69½c. Provisions entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $22. Prime Lard, 13¼c.@14c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c. Hogs quiet, nominal; Live, $7 50@$8; Dressed in fair demand at $9@$9 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, March 16.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; sales of old at 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 98c.; No. 2 Bay at $1 06. Corn-meal, $27 for bolted, and $26 for unbolted. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn steady and firm at 45c.@46c. Oats, 37c.@42c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions firmer. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 05; Clear Sides, $12 30. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 10; Clear Sides, $13 37½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,165 bales; gross, 2,758 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,907 bales; to France, 1,524 bales; to the Continent, 5,349 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 2,300 bales; stock, 304,139 bales.

MOBILE, March 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 365 bales; gross, 365 bales; exports, to France, 1,339 bales; coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 51,796 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 244 bales; gross, 894 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,298 bales; sales, 731 bales; stock, 35,-237 bales.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 937 bales; gross, 967 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; sales 920 bales; stock, 48,314 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 348 bales; exports, coastwise, 446 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 27,493 bales.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—Printing Cloths quiet but stronger, and held firmly at 4c. for best 64x64s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE WONDER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. W. A. Rouse.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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A correspondent asks us:

"Will you not urge all Republicans, and especially those not office-holders, to attend the primaries to-morrow evening, and vote for delegates to the Syracuse Convention who will fairly represent that portion of the party which has given it its character for honesty and moral principle?"

Suppose that our correspondent, who is a lawyer and a man of intelligence, should present himself to vote at the primary election of his district to-night. What evidence could he give of his party standing and of his right to participate in the election of delegates to Syracuse? Obviously not that of membership in the district association; and it would be difficult to prescribe any other practical test. But suppose, after standing *en queue* for an hour and a half, his vote were received, would he adopt the first ticket placed in his hand, and go home in the calm consciousness of having done all that his country and his party could require at his hands? That course would obviously leave the character of the delegates pretty much where he found it. Our correspondent wants to move too fast. To reform the primaries we must begin with the associations, and to reconstitute the associations needs organization and sustained effort. We trust that due recognition will be given to-night to the necessity of having a fairly representative convention. But we should do little to secure that result by calling, at this time of day, on Republicans to turn out *en masse* and vote at the primaries.

The first section of PAYNE'S capitulation to the inflationists provides that "the coin so set aside and retained as above provided shall be counted as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or payment of the public debt, as required by section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes." The section referred to provides that the coin set aside for the sinking fund shall be applied "within each fiscal year" to the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the public debt. The Payne bill, to the extent of $11,000,000 a year, abolishes the sinking fund. If the sinking fund is to be done away with, it is better to do it boldly and without circumlocution. When the Peruvians ceased to apply their revenue from the sale of guano to the payment of their bonds, as they had stipulated to do, it was called repudiation. If the Democratic caucus could do what they wish to, they would probably call it something else.

The second section of PAYNE'S pap for inflationists proposes that the banks shall be compelled to accumulate coin to the amount of 30 per cent. of their circulating notes, and never after resumption to have less than that proportion of specie in their vaults. If this provision should be carried out, there is not a bank in the country outside of this City that could afford to issue any circulation at all. The profit on circulation is next to nothing, and under the additional burden of keeping this hoard of gold coin, it can be demonstrated that there would be a steady loss to all country banks that issued notes.

Mr. CLYMER managed the Belknap case with the view of obtaining fame; he succeeded in securing notoriety, and in the course of self-investigation which has been forced upon him, he seems likely to attract a still less desirable kind of public notice. Gen. KIDDOO'S testimony before the committee yesterday raises a strong presumption that Mr. CLYMER deliberately evaded the duty of pushing his investigations in a direction where they would be likely to reach that excellent Democrat, Mr. PENDLETON. He allowed MARSH to escape, who is indispensable for the conviction of BELKNAP, and he permitted Mrs. MARSH to follow, who was alleged to be in possession of very damaging facts against PENDLETON. There are some grave inconsistencies between yesterday's evidence and Mr. CLYMER'S statement to the House, which that gentleman might fitly be called on to explain.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD is wanted in Washington. He is in San Francisco, a city of refuge in which fugitive witnesses occasionally turn up. Mr. WIARD informs a San Francisco reporter, while he pauses in his flight, that he is on his way to China, where he has a contract to spend $6,000,000 upon fortifications for the Chinese Government. Mr. WIARD can be confidently recommended to the Emperor of China as the very best man to get rid of that amount of money. He proposes to begin by building brick forts 300 feet high. When he gets through, the Chinese Government may be obliged to summon witnesses to find out what kind of a man he is. A witness before the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday testified that the royalty paid WIARD by the Government for his patent boiler appliance was "a swindle," and that the apparatus was not even patented by WIARD. It is evident that WIARD can be spared to the Chinese, but it is a pity that he was not invited to unbosom himself to the Naval Committee before he left.

Mr. HEWITT would do well to read some elementary work on money before he makes another speech like the one he made yesterday against silver tokens. When he said that the issue of silver coin was only the substitution of metallic for paper tokens, he was quite right. But when he said that to issue the silver tokens would be to create a currency more depreciated than the paper money now in use, he stated what he ought to know is not the truth. When he called the fractional currency "the poor man's money," he poached on the preserves of Judge KELLEY. When he talked of robbing the working classes of five per cent. by giving them silver quarters in place of "poor man's money," he sank to the level of the demagogue. When he warned the Democrats to have nothing to do with the extirpation of the raggedest of our rag money, he measured correctly the length of his party's ears.

We wish it were possible to get it into the heads of Congressmen that the reserve of a bank is something that it may be necessary for the bank to use. The money lodged in Washington for the redemption of bank-notes in legal tenders is counted as part of the lawful reserves of the several banks, though not a dollar of it could be got hold of, if it ever became necessary to use it. And now we have the Payne inflation plaster proposing to lock up one-half the gold received as interest on the bonds deposited as security for circulation, and to call that reserve. It would be a great deal better to abolish at once all legal restrictions on the use of bank reserves than to add to the absurd provisions on the subject already in existence.

In the Assembly yesterday, the morning session was occupied in debate on the Park bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading. It reduces the Park Commission to two, retaining the President in office and extending the time of the next outgoing Commissioner—Mr. Williamson—to the 1st of May next year. Vacancies on the board are hereafter to be filled by appointment by the Mayor, and not being subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, there will be no excuse for bringing party politics into the administration of the City's pleasure ground. In the Senate, the County Treasurers bill had another set-back, being recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for amendments, which may necessitate the recasting of the whole measure. It is to be hoped that this recommittal was not made with intent to defeat the bill. It is one of too great importance to the State to be permitted to fail.

Police Commissioner WHEELER assures us that he visited Albany simply to confer with the Legislative committee about the bill now pending in regard to removals in the Police force, and that while there he made no attempt to influence in one way or other the fate of measures not connected with his department. In that case, common rumor has done Mr. WHEELER wrong, and he is entitled to the full benefit of this explanation. It is perfectly proper for the head of a department to furnish the Legislature with all the information he possesses regarding bills bearing on his official business. If there was more of this kind of frank consultation, there would be less bungling legislation in regard to City affairs.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCE BILL.

The upshot of the Democratic financial caucus reminds us strongly of Mr. Phoenix's story of the California fight, in which one of the combatants held the other down by means of his nose, which he had inserted between the latter's teeth for that purpose. The caucus has resulted in a nominal victory for the hard-money Democrats, and it appears that there were inflationists like HOLMAN and LANDERS idiotic enough to regard the victory as a substantial one, and to declare that they would not support the bill agreed upon. But that bill, as a measure to secure specie resumption, or to prevent inflation and repudiation, is a mere illusion. There is nothing in it that will operate in that direction. On the contrary, while as a hard-money bill it is empty, or, as the *World* would say, eviscerated, as a bill for inflation it would be, under possible circumstances, very effective.

The bill may be divided into two parts. The first consists of the first and second sections, which direct that the Treasury and the national banks shall accumulate three per cent. per annum of their respective issues until such time as the latter are at par in coin. This is the supposed provision for specie payments. The accumulation is small, but if it were large, it would not necessarily have any effect on the value of the notes, which depends partly on their convertibility and partly on their volume, neither of which would be materially changed by such an accumulation. The only possible influence such an accumulation could have would be as an evidence that the notes were to be redeemed. But in that sense, the accumulation would be of little value, because its continuance is not certain. It depends entirely on the authority of an act of Congress, and the very act which directs it repeals a previous act containing much more radical provisions for resumption. A promise which breaks a previous promise is not worth much.

Nor this alone. The second part of the bill, consisting of the last section, is an acknowledged concession to the party that desires to postpone resumption indefinitely, that believes in paper money, and that will observe no pledges against it. It is, moreover, a substantial concession, of far greater value than the apparent provisions for resumption. The law of 1875 provided that if circulating notes were issued to national banks eighty per cent. of the increase should be withdrawn from the legal-tender notes outstanding. This was a direct and tangible preparation for resumption, and was, in effect, actual resumption to the extent of the legal tenders withdrawn. This clause the Democratic caucus bill repeals, and, if it were to become a law, all additions to the circulation of the banks would be net additions to the currency of the country.

The caucus bill also repeals the pledge to redeem in 1879. This is, of course, naked repudiation. It is idle to talk of "repealing" a promise. Merchants might as well repeal their promissory notes. Congress could just as easily and just as rightly repeal the acts which authorize the payment of the bonds or the issue of the legal tenders. Neither would be more or less than repudiation, and the present bill is nothing else. There are two acts of Congress relating to the notes, one directing their issue as promises to pay, omitting the date of payment, the other supplying that omission. The obligation to pay at the given date is thus the same as the obligation to pay at all. If both acts had been in one and the notes had been issued accordingly, reading "the United States will pay to bearer on presentation after Jan. 1, 1879," the character of the notes would have been, in every respect, precisely what it now is. The repeal of both laws would be no more dishonorable than the repeal of the one last passed. The victory of the inflationists in the caucus is complete. If they do not see it, that only shows their stupidity. It does not alter the fact.

THE DELIVERANCE OF BOSTON.

Next after the battle of Bunker Hill, the evacuation of Boston, which took place March 17, 1776—one hundred years ago to-day—was the most conspicuous military event of the opening of the Revolution. Indeed, the flight of the British Army was the first notable victory for the Revolutionists. Bunker Hill was almost an accidental episode. No flag was carried by the rebels, and the end to be gained by their resistance was only vaguely understood by the brave men who stood shoulder to shoulder on that blood-stained hill. But the Continental Army on Dorchester Heights was commanded by WASHINGTON, and what he had called the "Union flag," a banner of red and white stripes, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, was hoisted over the works. Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill were the opening signals of a long conflict. BANCROFT says the forced evacuation of Boston "was the first decisive victory of the industrious middling class over the most powerful representative of the mediæval aristocracy."

When WASHINGTON began to complete the line which was to invest Boston, he had about nine thousand men. Lord HOWE, commanding the British forces, was in the town, with eight thousand men, and a powerful fleet, under Admiral SHULDHAM, was riding at anchor in the harbor. The British were strongly intrenched, well provisioned, and amply supplied with ammunition. The patriots were short of powder, ill paid, and short of rations. HOWE had delayed his proposed attack on New-York for the reason that he had not transports enough to move his army. Through the Winter he had remained shut up in Boston, the wretched inhabitants of which town, harried and pinched though they were, remained defiant, hostile, and resentful. The Tories of all the region around had gathered there for protection from the angry patriots; and it was not always possible for HOWE to preserve the peace when these loyalists met their indignant fellow-countrymen in the streets of Boston.

The British Ministry had urged the most crushing and severe measures toward the rebels. New-England, earliest in the rebellion, was to be condignly punished. The resistance of the colonists was to be ended there. Twenty thousand German mercenaries and recruits had been secured, and the Ministers laughed at any suggestion of this being a long war, with a disastrous ending for Great Britain. Harmonious counsels did not prevail among the American colonies, and many of the volunteers had left the little army. DUNMORE had proclaimed martial law in Virginia, and had burned Norfolk, and Maryland was hesitating over propositions looking toward a declaration of independence. It was high time that the "British nest" in Boston, as WASHINGTON called it, should be broken up, if possible. In a single night, while a cannonade diverted the attention of the royal forces in the town, WASHINGTON threw up on Dorchester Heights a fortification on which HOWE next day gazed with consternation. The ground was frozen and the patriots had made shift with bales of hay, barrels filled with stones and with as much of the stiff earth as could be dislodged with pick and shovel in the night. These heights commanded the town, and the British Admiral made haste to inform Gen. HOWE that his ships could not stay in the harbor if the rebels were to keep their new position. Powder being scarce, the Americans held their fire. A few days after, an attacking column, under Lord PERCY, moved out of the town, crossing the bay to what is now South Boston, under the Heights, in transports. The assault was deferred until next day, and that night a violent storm burst on the harbor, drove some of the fleet ashore, and so damaged the British flotilla that PERCY and his men returned to Boston. HOWE called a council of war, and immediate evacuation was ordered.

The embarkation began before dawn March 17, and by night not a British soldier remained in the town. The fleet anchored in the lower bay, out of the reach of the cannon of the triumphant Americans, and the few hundred Tories who had taken passage for Halifax looked gloomily on the shores from which they were to be exiles. One of these wrote that "neither Hell, Hull, nor Halifax could afford worse shelter than Boston." WASHINGTON'S troops entered the town on the day after the evacuation, though the main body did not move in until March 20. The beloved Commander in Chief was overwhelmed with congratulations, thanks, and praise by the delivered inhabitants. The news of the flight of the British flew fast and far. It was a sad blow to the Tories here; it confirmed many who were halting betwixt two opinions, and it astonished and dismayed the Ministers, who had anticipated the speedy crushing of the rebellion in New-England. From this time the seat of war was transferred to other colonies. New-England was spared the presence of the oppressor. The event is one worthy to be commemorated with much enthusiasm. It marked an important era in the war of the Revolution. It gave new hopes to the struggling colonists, and it shed new lustre on the name of the military chieftain whose admirable strategy had accomplished this result.

A SLANDEROUS INDICTMENT.

The *Tribune* sent one of those journalistic nondescripts whom it calls "staff correspondents" into New-Hampshire. The staff correspondent appears to differ from the ordinary purveyor of news to the *Tribune* in his superior capacity for reckless misstatement and offensive self-assertion. Aided by a dense ignorance of the political affairs of the State, and an unusual amount of gullibility, the New-Hampshire man proved to be an excellent representative of his class. He served up stale rustic jokes as evidence of the demoralization of the New-Hampshire voter; he retailed "tall" stories about well-to-do people demanding payment for votes; he asserted that the State was "saturated" with electoral corruption from end to end; and, finally, after he had depicted the contest as simply a competition between the two parties in wholesale bribery, he made the remarkable prediction, on the eve of the election, that "the contest will be very close, and it is probable that neither side will win a complete victory."

A paper conducted on principles of common sense and decency would certainly have refrained from following up the line adopted by its fly-gobbling correspondent, after the event had demonstrated the absurdity both of his charges and predictions. But the *Tribune*, being conducted in total independence of these or any other principles, naturally embraced the opportunity of rubbing in the slanders of its staff romancer. In its issue of yesterday it assailed the character of the people of New-Hampshire in a fashion whose blackguardism is only equaled by its monstrous injustice. According to the *Tribune*, the voters of New-Hampshire were not shocked by the recent exposures of political corruption at Washington, and that assumption is readily explained by the fact that the State has contributed largely to the condition of things in which that corruption had its origin. Moreover, we are told that "in a State where one-tenth of the voting people hold their open palms behind them for a bribe, there is not likely to be such a revolt against the immoralities and corruptions recently brought to light as would overturn a party." All of which is at once slanderous and absurd—the crude invention of a man who, himself lacking either intelligence or honesty, thinks that he may safely presume on the absence of both in his readers.

The people of New-Hampshire need no defense at our hands. The facts in regard to the use of money in the State have been fully set forth by our correspondent, the impartiality and accuracy of whose judgment our readers have had ample opportunity to appreciate. The standard of civic virtue prevailing in New-Hampshire is certainly as high as could possibly be claimed for this State, and the people of New-York would resent it as a gross insult and palpable falsehood were any such statement as the one we have quoted to be made in regard to them. The voters of New-Hampshire probably know enough about the present management of the *Tribune* to feel rather more contempt than indignation for its libels on their character. A paper that is one day the paid organ of Gov. TILDEN, at another the hired defender of JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall, and is always the personal property of JAY GOULD, has not moral standing enough to make even its slanders of much account. The moralists of the *Tribune* have had exceptional facilities for knowing something about bribe-taking, and the recklessness with which they cast the imputation on the voting population of an entire State is probably a measure of how lightly they estimate the offense. If they talk the language of a disappointed "striker," they need hardly complain if people conclude that to be their natural character.

THE SYRACUSE FARCE.

The eminent gentlemen at Washington who laboriously drew up a platform for the use of the soft-money Democracy of New-York might have saved themselves the unnecessary trouble. Whatever hopes inspired them when they intrusted that document to Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, of Albany, for delivery at Syracuse, must surely have vanished when that acute observer telegraphed back on Wednesday night that the people were not there to adopt it. It would be a liberal estimate which put the number of actual delegates to the State Greenback Convention at thirty. Some seven or eight individuals, who composed the "Executive Committee," and four or five eccentric people who usually figure at labor reform meetings in this City, appear to have comprised the sum total of the convention proper, the remainder of the scanty audience being attracted from the streets adjacent to the place of meeting by the strains of a remarkably powerful brass band. Nothing could save the affair from being ridiculous, and only the vigorous efforts of ex-Speaker McGuire prevented it from becoming idiotic. The "eminent and eloquent Democratic speakers" advertised to appear, for some reason did not attend; but in their place a working man's orator from New-York made a speech, and an equally unknown individual, announced as the President of the United States Legal Tender Club, occupied a considerable portion of the session in the delivery of a screaming oration, which was simply a farrago of inconsequential rubbish. The outspoken gentleman from Chemung County took a part in the proceedings, not because he loved inflation much, but because he detested TILDEN more. His speeches had that exceeding vigor and liveliness which the ex-Speaker has taught us to expect when he has Mr. TILDEN for his subject. Evidently it was a labor of love to him to expose the great "reform" Governor; and such unsparing energy did he put into the work that only physical exhaustion compelled him to stop. When that point was reached the evening had set in, the house was empty, the Greenback Convention did the only thing left to it, and adjourned *sine die*.

To discuss the platform adopted by it would be a waste of labor equal to that of the gentlemen who drew it up. If the convention proves anything, it proves that the soft-money party have not the following of a corporal's guard in this State. Even the men whose names were advertised as intended delegates do not appear to have authorized their use. One of the most prominent on the list, Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, has written to us indignantly denying his connection with the party. Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, Mr. PETER COOPER, and two or three harmless old gentlemen with bees in their bonnets, may talk about the great blessings which are to follow the unlimited issue of paper-money; but to find any number of people in New-York who think with them, one must search among the class of "powerful orators" who lead social and labor reform meetings, and will enlist in any cause which gives them an opportunity to hear themselves talk.

A QUESTION FOR THE STATE.

Now that the Senate has passed by an almost unanimous vote the constitutional amendment placing the State Prisons under one head, it only remains for the Assembly to pass it to allow the measure to go to the people in November. Another amendment on the same subject is also in the Assembly, which, in view of the circumstances attending its preparation and introduction, may be designated the "Inspectors' amendment." It proposes to have the prisons governed by a local board, elected in the counties in which the prisons are situated. There would be one board for Sing Sing, another for Auburn, another for Clinton, and a fourth for the new Elmira Reformatory. Each board would be independent of the other three, and accountable for its action to no one in particular. The control of the State over them would be of the most shadowy character. The local politicians of every county which was the happy possessor of a prison would by the adoption of this proposition become the holders of a valuable prize, extremely useful to the party which happened for the time being to be in power. There would be superintendents, wardens, keepers, guards, clerks, and other offices to be distributed among political adherents, besides more valuable contracts for supplies, materials, &c. Whichever party got hold of the prison would have a powerful engine for maintaining its supremacy in the county, while the other would be incited to the most strenuous exertions to oust the holders and put in their own men. This warfare might be expected to continue until some politician, shrewd above his fellows, should combine the leaders of both parties in a compact clique, which would manage the prison for the individual advantage of its members. Under this system it is easy to see that our penal institutions could not fail to become models of good government and economical administration. They would, of course, pay a large revenue to the State, and all the looseness and extravagance which now makes them so heavy a burden on the tax-payers would entirely disappear.

If anything further were needed to convince the Legislature of the absurdity of this proposition, it would be found in the fact that the system proposed has already had a long trial in this State, and was found to work so badly that it was abolished by general consent. The present Constitution substituted for it the Board of Inspectors, such as now exists. This was a step in the direction of concentration of authority and of direct State control, but it was not far enough. After thirty years' experience of its workings, it is seen that another and further step is necessary, and the amendment which the Senate has passed, and which was passed by the last Legislature, provides that all the prisons shall be under the control of one Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor. He is given full authority, and is held to an equal degree of responsibility for their management. If they are inefficiently or corruptly administered, we shall know whom to punish and how to do it.

To the passage of the amendment making this change a violent opposition has been manifested in the Assembly, and there is very little concealment of the fact that it comes from the men who now hold the offices of Prison Inspectors. They have, however, found an advocate in a member who is generally credited with being disinterested in his opposition, which is really the only element of danger in their hostility. Mr. POST, of Cayuga, has succeeded in persuading himself that the State is in danger if this measure should pass the Legislature. He probably overlooks the fact that when it is so passed it is of no force or effect until voted on at the next general election. Every affirmative vote given to it in the Legislature now is nothing more than a vote to allow the people to choose, next November, whether or not they want the prisons reorganized on the system it provides for. If they do not want it, the amendment will be rejected, as others have been before it. The simple truth is that both political parties have given so decided an approval to the measure that Mr. POST'S friends have a strong conviction that they will be voted out of their places if the people have the chance to do it, and hence their opposition. That their own amendment is nothing more than a ruse to cover their real purposes is obvious from the facts of the case. The amendment was introduced this session; if it should be passed now, nothing can be done with it till 1878, because the Constitution requires that it must be "referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators," and after passing that, it would have to be voted on at the succeeding Fall election. It would be three years before it could go into effect if adopted, and it would be in just as forward a condition if introduced and passed by the next Legislature as it would be if adopted by this. But Mr. POST resolutely opposes the real amendment being submitted to the people this Fall alleging that he wishes to submit his own scheme two years from now. It might certainly appear to people who do not derive their inspiration from the neighborhood of Auburn Prison, that a legislator who was as disinterested as he claims to be, would be willing to let the State decide which way it wants its prisons governed.

FISH OUT OF PLACE.

"It never rains but it pours" is a proverb so conspicuously false as regards the temperate zone, that we are justified in assuming that it must have been the work of some Aryan Franklin who issued a prehistoric almanac on the plains of India in which he inculcated honesty and vague meteorological views in homely Sanskrit. Nevertheless, if we limit the range of the proverb exclusively to showers of articles of diet, it becomes somewhat more trustworthy. The recent shower of alleged mutton or venison in Kentucky has now been followed by a shower of fish in Indiana, and the Western people are confidently expecting hail-storms of doughnuts, and possibly a gentle drizzle of turtle soup.

The Kentucky meat-shower still maintains its interest in spite of a weak attempt of a rash scientific person to prove that it consisted simply of the eggs of frogs. Unfortunately, he forgot that frogs' eggs do not contain blood, and hence his theory does not account for the sanguinary appearance of the celestial Kentucky meat. Meanwhile, doubt has also been cast on the mutton and venison theory. It will be remembered that the meat was tasted by two Kentucky gentlemen, who asserted that it was either mutton or venison, but who wisely forbore to decide which of the two it really was. A terrible suspicion has since grown up that the shower actually consisted of finely-hashed citizens of Kentucky, who had been caught up in a whirlwind while engaged in a little "difficulty" with bowie-knives and strewn over their astonished State. It is, perhaps, natural that this view should be enthusiastically maintained by the swarm of Coroners who instantly flocked to the region of the shower, and by the general undertaking sentiment of the country. So confident are the Coroners in their own opinion of the affair, that they are understood to have offered to send samples of the meat to King KALAKAUA and Prime Minister STEINBERGER for dental analysis. This certainly would secure a fair test of the true character of the meat, and it is to be hoped that the proposal will be promptly carried into effect.

The Indiana shower admits of no such discussion as to its character, since the fish of which it was composed were not only perfectly whole, but were, in some cases, still alive. They varied from one inch to four feet in length, and covered acres of ground, in the neighborhood of the town of Winchester. At least such is the substance of a telegram published in a Cincinnati newspaper, and the public mind shrinks from the suggestion that a Cincinnati editor, living amid the purifying and ennobling influences of pork, would knowingly print a false, or even an exaggerated, statement. The Winchester people have not hitherto been intimate with fish, and hence they do not undertake to specify the particular species which so unexpectedly fell among them. Until some accomplished fish person visits the scene and makes a careful investigation, we must, therefore, be content to remain in ignorance whether the Winchester fish are fresh or salt water fish, and whether they have violated the Indiana game laws by suffering themselves to be caught out of season.

It cannot be denied that this latest shower is more perplexing than its Kentucky predecessor. Kentucky gentlemen are always having little "difficulties," and may at any time be caught up by sudden whirlwinds. Fish, on the contrary, stay in the water, and though they may be tempted from their element by the preposterous artificial flies, no sportsman ever yet tried to fish with a whirlwind or ever heard of a fish rising to such an absurd bait. Moreover, we do not hear of any pisciculturist who has missed a few acres of private fish, nor of any fishmonger whose stock in trade has been blown away. It was admissible to entertain the conjecture that the Kentucky meat was cosmic in its origin, since there is no evidence that hash cannot exist in the universal ether. Fish, however, need water, and there is no astronomer of reputation who would entertain the hypothesis of cosmical rivers stocked with cosmical fish.

In these circumstances, the public mind naturally turns to the scientific person who lately offered to manufacture any desired climate by creating aerial vortices through which cold or warm air would pour down upon the earth. Is he already tampering with the atmosphere, and are these edible showers the first results of his ill-directed meddling? Ill-directed it certainly is, for no man with any sense of the fitness of things would serve up meat first and fish afterward. Why did he not begin with oysters, and then pass on to soup and subsequent fish? If he proposes to continue this sort of thing, he should show a proper deference to gastronomic rules. If he is to create whirlwinds here and vortices there, and to rain down mince pie to-day and roast turkey to-morrow, the Weather Bureau should suppress him without delay, and thus save us from prandial anarchy. Of course the scientific person in question may not be the man who is actually responsible for this state of things, and it may be that the Weather Bureau itself, tired of the monotony of distributing areas of depressed barometer in the region of the lakes, and clear or cloudy weather followed by light rains or sunshine in the Middle States, has determined to try the experiment of a few dinner and breakfast showers. However this may be, we have a right to demand that some degree of decency should be observed in the succession of meteorological food. To fill the stomachs of the American people at the expense of their morals would be a wretched form of false philanthropy. If to our notorious offenses in respect to boiled coffee and fried steak, and our open and shameless indulgence in all the varied forms of pie, we are now to add a national contempt of the proper sequence of fish and meat, we had better reconsider our intention of inviting the world to come and dine with us next July.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WEBSTER.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The funeral of the late Gen. J. D. Webster, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue here, took place this morning, the First Regiment participating.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE PARK COMMISSION BILL PASSED TO A THIRD READING—IMPORTANT ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—THE SINNOTT CASE—THE GAME LAWS—A JUDICIAL DISTRICT BILL—POWERS OF THE CANAL BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning the bill relating to the Park Commission of New-York came up in Committee of the Whole and was discussed at length. On motion of Mr. Forster, it was passed to a third reading as it came from the committee, without amendment. The amendments are as follows:

SECTION 84. This department shall be under the charge of the President and the Commissioners of Public Parks, who shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are appointed, unless sooner removed as herein provided. The person in office as President of the Department of Public Parks on the passage of this act shall hold office until the expiration of his present term of office. The term of office of the Commissioner, whose term next expires, is hereby extended until the 1st day of May, 1877, and the said commission shall hereafter be non-partisan. In case of any vacancy hereafter occurring, it shall be so filled by the Mayor that the board shall consist of two members of each of the leading political parties, which appointment shall not be subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

After action had been taken on the bill the House took a recess until evening without transacting any further business of general interest.

The Committee on Cities held a long session this afternoon, and devoted most of their attention to the consideration of Mr. Campbell's bill reducing the number of District Courts in the City of New-York. After a somewhat exciting debate the bill was materially amended, and it will be reported to-morrow morning. As amended it consolidates the courts in the First and Second Districts, the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and the Ninth and Tenth Districts. All the clerks and attendants in the First, Fifth, and Tenth Districts are legislated out of office, and the Justices are authorized and directed to hold court in the consolidated districts. The officers in the courts that are not mentioned are retained as they are at present, it being the opinion of the committee that Mr. Peabody's bill, now before the Assembly, provides for a sufficient reduction.

The House reassembled this evening and transacted a great deal of important routine business. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Peabody to amend the charter of New-York City. It establishes eight bureaus in the Finance Department, namely: First—For the collection of revenue, the chief officer of which shall be called Receiver of the City Revenue. Second—For the collection of taxes and water rents, the chief officer of which shall be Receiver of Taxes. Third—For the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments, and water rents, the chief officer of which shall be Receiver of Arrears. Fourth—An auditing bureau, which shall be under the supervision of the Controller, the chief officer of which shall be Auditor of Accounts. Fifth—A Bureau of License, the chief officer of which shall be Register of Licenses. Sixth—A Bureau of Markets, the chief officer of which shall be Superintendent of Markets. Seventh—A bureau for receiving all moneys paid into the treasury, the chief officer of which shall be Chamberlain. Eighth—A Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, the chief officer of which shall be Receiver of Assessments.

A bill relating to the powers of the Canal Board and the adjustment of tolls was introduced by Mr. Burleigh, Chairman of the Canal Committee. It authorizes the board to fix uniform rates of toll on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga Canals, and on the other canals such rates as will be likely to insure sufficient revenue to provide for the maintenance thereof. All moneys collected for tolls upon the Chenango, Crooked Lake, Chemung, Genesee Valley, and Black River Canals, together with all the tolls collected upon the Erie and intervening canals from freight coming from said canals respectively, provided such freight shall be cleared direct from the place of shipment to its ultimate destination, shall be credited to each of said canals as tolls received from them respectively.

Mr. Killian's "No seat, no fare" bill was reported adversely by the Committee on Railroads, as was also the bill making it a misdemeanor for street railroad companies to demand a money deposit from their employés.

The bill to reduce salaries of New-York City officers was again recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

The Conference Committee on the Annual Appropriation bill held a meeting this evening, and agreed to the bill substantially as it passed the Assembly.

At a meeting of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures held this evening, Mr. Patten's bill to regulate the price of gas in the cities and villages of the State was considered at length, and will be reported favorably to-morrow morning. In its present shape it provides that in cities whose population is over one hundred thousand, it shall be unlawful for companies to charge more than $2 per thousand feet for gas; in cities the population of which is between 40,000 and 100,000 the price shall be $2 25 per thousand feet; in cities the population of which is between 10,000 and 40,000, the price shall be $2 50, and in all smaller places the price shall be $3 per thousand feet.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

No two Senators appear to be able to arrive at an agreement concerning the kind of general law in relation to County Treasurers that would afford the best protection to the public against the misappropriation or loss of money intrusted to the keeping of those officials. The bill has been recommitted, recast, and amended times without number. Yesterday, when it was considered in Committee of the Whole, the Senators, as if conscious that there had been delay enough, applied themselves to the discussion of the measure in a way that gave promise of final action as far as the Senate is concerned. After two hours of hard work it was ordered to a third reading. This morning when in the order of third reading of bills the Treasurers' bill was reached, Senator Woodin moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the following words, which were italicized in the first section: "From taxes or from any other source for any public use or purpose." Several Senators expressed the opinion that to strike out the words referred to would make necessary the recasting of the bill. After a great deal of debate the motion prevailed, and the bill was recommitted.

When the bill to provide for the reorganization of railroads sold under mortgage—better known as the Erie Railway bill—came up for a third reading Senator McCarthy moved that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole for further consideration. He spoke in favor of his motion, repeating substantially the arguments made by him when the bill was last before the Senate. Senator Rogers was sorry that the Senator from the Twenty-second [Mr. McCarthy] had not arrived at an understanding of the provisions of the bill. He would like to inquire if the Senator had heard stockholders representing the four thousand shares of stock who were alluded to in the mysterious telegram read by the Senator [Mr. McCarthy] when the bill was under discussion in the Senate some days ago. As to the bill itself, it was not denied that it was intended to benefit the Erie Railroad, but it was a good general law, against which, as such, not a single argument had been offered. Mr. McCarthy said there had been much corrupt legislation in the past concerning this road, and rumors of jobbery inseparable from special legislation were now in circulation concerning this bill. Mr. Woodin said such rumors were afloat, and that they had been put afloat by John Livingstone, a meddlesome person who probably had a more intimate acquaintance with the mysterious telegram alluded to by the Senator from the Thirty-first [Mr. Rogers] than any other man in the State. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 19 to 9, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

A bill in relation to the preservation of game, which came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, developed the fact that, even in the legal Senatorial mind, only a vague and very shadowy notion existed of the laws by which sportsmen love to govern themselves in pursuing the pleasures of the chase. One Senator confessed that his knowledge of game was confined to "Welsh Rabbit." Another knew he had an important amendment to offer to one section of the bill, but didn't remember what it was. The bill was finally progressed.

Senator [illegible] introduced a bill authorizing th corporation known as the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, of the City of New-York, to purchase and convey land and erect and maintain buildings thereon for its own use. The second section of the bill provides that the asylum shall be entitled to and shall receive for each and every homeless and needy mother with a nursing infant who shall reside at the asylum by request of its officers and nurse, the same sum per month as the New-York Infant Asylum now is or hereafter may be entitled by law to have or recover for the same class of mothers under the same circumstances.

Senator St. John introduced a bill amending chapter 370 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to conform the charters of all savings banks or institutions for savings to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision, and for the administration of their affairs."

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill to alter the judicial districts of this State.

Senator Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably, with an amendment extending its provisions to Long Island City, the bill in relation to rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulk-heads, and ships in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; also with some amendments the bill to authorize the sale at public auction of the lease of the ferry from Grand street in the City of New-York to Grand street in the City of Brooklyn. The principal amendment authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund instead of the Dock Commissioners to dispose of the lease.

Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend an act authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus funds of savings banks, passed April 23, 1866; also, without amendment, the bill for the taxation of stockholders of life, fire, and marine insurance companies. The bill to make any rate of interest legal in certain cases was reported adversely from the same committee.

The act making appropriations for the support of Government was returned from the Assembly with a message that the amendments made by the Senate had not been concurred in by the lower House, and requesting a Committee of Conference thereon. On motion of Mr. Harris it was resolved to appoint a committee of the Senate to confer with the Assembly Committee.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Robertson, and passed to a third reading, enabling a struck jury to be selected from the names already in the boxes containing the names of jurors who have not yet been drawn or have already served, when the original jury lists deposited with the County Clerk have been lost. The bill is introduced at the instance of the Attorney General, who wishes to try one of the canal cases with a struck jury in this city on Monday. The jury lists deposited with the Albany County Clerk have been mislaid or lost.

A message from the Governor was received in reply to Mr. Bixby's resolution regarding the appointment of a Marine Court Judge. The following are the main points:

To the Senate:

I have received the following resolution adopted on the 7th inst., viz.:

Whereas, A vacancy occurred in the office of Judge of the Marine Court of the City of New-York by reason of the decease of Alexander Spaulding, late one of the Judges of said court; and,

Whereas, One James P. Sinnott has since the happening of such vacancy said to have been appointed Judge of said Marine Court by the Governor; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate what action he has taken in respect to such appointment, and by what authority of law, if any, he has acted in the premises.

In reply to these inquiries, I have the honor to inform the Senate: First, James P. Sinnott has been duly appointed to execute the duties of the office of Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Alexander Spaulding, deceased, until the vacancy caused by the death of said Spaulding shall be filled by election in conformity to the Constitution and laws. Second, the law under which said appointment was made is chapter 28 of the Laws of 1849, entitled "An act to provide for filling vacancies in offices," passed Feb. 3, 1849, (as amended by chapter 335 of the Laws of 1867.)

The Constitution of 1846 abolished the system of an appointed judiciary, and provided for electing certain judicial officers. The first act in relation to the Marine Court, passed under this Constitution, was chapter 144 of the Laws of 1849, passed March 27, 1849, which provides for the election of two Justices for the term of four years. The next act in relation to the Marine Court material to be considered here is chapter 389 of the Laws of 1852. This act was passed on the 17th day of April, 1852, and expressly repealed all former acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it (section 12.) The question is what was "the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the offices of the Justices of the Superior Court" when this act took effect. Chapter 255 of the Laws of 1847, entitled "An act in relation to the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York," contains a provision for filling vacancies. There are three classes of vacancies: First, those made by the expiration of the term, in which case an election for the full term fills the vacancy; second, a vacancy created by death, resignation, removal, or other cause, before the term has expired, in which case the vacancy is to be filled by election at the next general election for the residue of the unexpired term; and, third, a vacancy previously unknown to the Constitution and laws, resulting from the adoption of the election system, that is, the vacancy for a fractional portion of the unexpired term between the happening of the event creating the vacancy and the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election thereafter. In obedience to the mandate of the Constitution the Legislature passed the general law enacting that in all cases not expressly provided for the Governor should appoint. There was in 1852 no other provision of law for the filling of these fractional vacancies in the Superior Court. The provision of the act of 1828 establishing the Marine Court (chap. 137) in which the word "vacancy" occurred had no application, and had ceased to be in force for any purpose whatever. The act of 1828 had been superseded and repealed by the act of 1849. The question has been raised as to whether the words in the act of 1852 relating to the Marine Court, "in the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Superior Court," relate to the manner at that time prescribed by then existing laws, or relate to such manner as might be prescribed by future laws and future Constitutions. This is not a question about which there can be the slightest possibility of a doubt. There is nothing in the language of the act of 1852 to countenance a construction which would make that act shifting and ambulatory in attendance upon all future laws and Constitutions, affecting a court with which it had no connection, for it must be remembered that in 1852 the Marine Court and the Superior Court bore no relation to each other which could make it probable that the Legislature of that year wished to make the mode of filling vacancies in the one follow future changes of laws and Constitutions in respect to the other.

In conclusion, the Governor says: I may be permitted to add that it would have been perfectly agreeable to me to have submitted this appointment to the Senate if I could have done so without committing the solecism of inviting a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to which I owe by duty and by inclination every official comity, to assume a function in a case of which the Constitution and the laws give it no jurisdiction, and in which its action, whatever it might be, would be totally void. The Constitution and the laws cast on me the obligation to decide in the first instance whether it is my duty to appoint, or to nominate to the Senate, and in doing so in this case I have simply endeavored to obey the law.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

In Committee of the Whole this evening the bill relative to the Benevolent Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department was considered and ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill relative to the sale of the lease of the Grand Street Ferry in New-York by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, reported favorably this morning by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

The bill introduced some time ago by Senator St. John, to enlarge the powers of the Canal Board, was considered in the same committee and amended as follows: In the fourth section, the power given to the Canal Board to appoint any one of its members a committee to take testimony in any part of the State and send for persons and papers, was taken away by an amendment requiring that such committee must consist of three members of the Canal Board.

The fifth section, which gave power to the Canal Board, or a committee thereof, to declare a witness who refuses to answer a question guilty of contempt, was amended by vesting the power to decide whether the question was a proper one to ask in the County Judge of the county in which the examination takes place, or any Judge of the Supreme Court in the same Judicial district, or of any Superior City Court of any city of such county. The sixth section was amended so as to compel the taking of persons arrested for refusing to answer questions immediately after their arrest before the proper court. The thirteenth section, providing that persons guilty of false swearing before the committee shall be deemed guilty of perjury, was amended by inserting the word "willful" before false swearing.

Senator Booth, Chairman of the committee appointed last May to investigate the departments of the City of New-York, presented his report, a full synopsis of which has already been published in THE TIMES. It is signed by Messrs. Booth and Tobey only. Mr. Bradley will probably make a minority report.

The Democratic members of Assembly held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of agreeing upon some concerted plan of action in regard to certain party bills now pending. After considerable discussion, in the course of which a number of gentlemen protested against being bound or controlled by the will of the majority, it was decided that a committee of five be appointed to examine into pending legislation and to advise their party friends what action should be taken regarding the bills mentioned. Messrs. Sherman, Cock, Halliday, Ruggles, and Galvin were selected as such committee, and soon after the caucus adjourned.

SAVED HER LITTLE COMPANION.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Little 'Pet' Ford, daughter of E. M. Ford, Esq., saved the life of a playmate, while on a trip to Illinois, a few weeks since. Several girls about the same age as Pet—ten or twelve years—were skating on a pond near Providence, when one of the party broke through the ice. All the balance of the group except our Des Moines heroine scampered off to procure help from a house about a quarter of a mile distant. Pet saw the drowning girl, who was her cousin, rise to the surface and support herself on the edge of the ice. Pet unwrapped her scarf and threw one end to her cousin, but the girl was not able with this help to climb out. Then she lay down at full length on the ice with her hands extended to her cousin, and with this aid the girl was rescued.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

NO PEACE FOR THE ISLAND.

THE INTENDED PUBLICATION OF "LA PAZ"—NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—MARRIAGE OF JOVELLAR'S ELDEST DAUGHTER—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

Peace is forbidden in Cuba, said a friend to me about a week ago, and, in response to my startled look of inquiry, he explained that the publication of *La Paz*, a newspaper which was to have commenced its existence on the 1st of this month in the interests of peace, and with a tendency to the autonomy of Cuba, had been abandoned, because of the opposition which radicals like the editor of the *Voz de Cuba* and other strong Spaniards had created against it. The prospectus of the *Paz* was a well-written document, and the "*contra-prospecto*" is stated to have been as ably written, but I have not been able to obtain a copy of the latter. It has served, however, as a text for the *Voz de Cuba* to print several articles, each four or five columns in length.

It really seems as if peace were indeed banished from Cuba. Notwithstanding the recent news from Spain setting forth the conclusion of the Carlist war, the insurrection still exists, and frequent reports are received of the operations of the insurgents. But a few days ago a strong body of them again visited and ravaged the estates "Yndio," "Manzanares," and "Angeles," all situated near Cifuentes, a few miles from Sagua la Grande. On the "Manzanares" they hamstrung fifty yoke of oxen. Since the action at the Cafetal de Gonzalez, which proved, to say the least, so unsatisfactory to the Spanish arms, and which the *Voz de Cuba* has held up as a victory—taking four columns of editorial to do so—there have been rumors of other encounters, but nothing official has as yet been published. The last news of a military character is that the Alva de Tormes column encountered and dispersed on the 7th inst., at Pozo Cerrado, an insurgent band of some two hundred infantry, killing one of their number and wounding many, whom they carried off, leaving in their flight arms, horses, saddles, and hammocks.

It is expected that Jovellar will again return to the field, now that he has finished up the business which partly brought him back to the capital. His eldest daughter, Corina, was married on Thursday evening. An announcement in the afternoon papers on that day stated delicately that owing to a "family event of much interest" his Excellency would receive on that evening the friends who usually honored him with their company on his regular reception night, Monday. Society was well prepared, and invaded the palace at an early hour. The ceremony took place at 9 o'clock in the private chapel of the palace, and was performed by the Bishop of this diocese. The sponsors of the bride were her aunt, Señora Ana de Bardaji, and the Royal Commissioner Rubi, who gave away the bride. Gen. Riquelme and the Segundo Cabo Gen. Calleja, with the Alcalde Corregidor, the Marquis de Bella Vista, and Don Pedro de Sotolongo were the witnesses. After the ceremony a splendid supper was served to the numerous and brilliant company. The bridal dress, wreath and trousseau came from Paris, and the gifts to the happy couple were valued at over $30,000 gold. Rubi gave several sets of gold and silver spoons, the Alcalde a magnificent bracelet, Sotolongo a fine diamond ring, and other friends silver sets, handkerchiefs, &c., in profusion. As usual in such cases, the happy man is of secondary importance, and I nearly failed to mention that his name was Don Nicario Moutes, a Major of Cavalry and an Aid de Camp to his father-in-law.

To celebrate the victories of Spain a grand "Te Deum" was sung at the Cathedral last Sunday morning, at which the Captain General and all the other high officials assisted. In the interior towns the news was celebrated by the ringing of bells, processions, balls, bonfires, illuminations, and general rejoicing. "Te Deums" were chanted everywhere, and congratulatory telegrams showered upon the superior authority at Havana. The *Voz de Cuba*, however, insinuatingly reminds us that the Town of Güines was rather backward in her congratulations, and attributes this to the fact that at the time of the cantonal troubles in Spain it inaugurated a radical "cantonal" club there, which, although it did not last long, must have sown seed.

The French Opera Bouffe continues its representations at the Tacon, and has given "Giroflé-Girofla," "La Fille de Madame Angot," and other operas of its repertory, none seeming to please so well, however, as "Giroflé-Girofla." They give way to-morrow night to the last ball of the carnival season—"La Vieja" as it is called.

THE CAPTURE OF THE YACHT OCTAVIA WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION—REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND FINANCES.

HAVANA, March 16.—The yacht Octavia was captured off Culebra Island, near Porto Rico, by the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortes, and was taken to Porto Rico. She is supposed to have some connection with Quesada, who left New-York March 1st. Her cargo consisted of 243 boxes of powder, 48 boxes of cartridges, 12 boxes of shells, 1,000 rifles, 150 carbines, and two pieces of artillery. It is not known whether the yacht had any people on board besides her officers and crew. The capture is remarkable, as the Cortes is a slow steamer, her boilers being in bad condition.

The *Gaceta* will publish a decree reforming the administration service and reducing its expense. It is estimated that 270 or more civil employes will lose their places in Havana alone.

The Captain General has issued a decree regarding finances, which is published by the *Gaceta*. It abolishes the fifteen and ten per cent. taxes and the tax of $24 on slaves. In lieu thereof it imposes a direct taxation of $36,000,000 on the whole island, of which Havana is to pay $12,000,000. The entire expenses of the island are estimated at $82,000,000 gold per annum, of which $46,000,000 is provided for by the receipts from Customs and sources other than direct taxation. This leaves a balance of $36,000,000 to be raised by additional taxation. In order to relieve the Treasury of the island from the floating debt, recognized to Jan. 1, 1876, the Government will issue eight per cent. bonds to the amount of $180,000,000. Whenever certificates of indebtedness are presented these bonds will be given therefor. The amount of bonds remaining after the payment of all debts is to be used to retire the notes of the Spanish Bank. The Government will settle its accounts with the Spanish Bank at the earliest possible date. The Government will retire $300,000 of these bonds semi-annually. The present decree places the receipts and expenditures of the Island Treasury before the people in an intelligible manner, and promises a mode of administering affairs much less costly than hitherto.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, which was central in Illinois this morning, is now central in Southern Michigan. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Middle States, and rain and snow continue in New-England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Heavy gales have prevailed on the Atlantic Coast and in the lake region, and violent local storms in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The barometer has risen in the Southern States, with southerly to westerly winds and clear weather. Cold northerly winds and partly cloudy weather prevail in the North-west. The rivers have risen two feet at Helena, Memphis, and Cairo, one foot at St. Louis, fifteen inches at Keokuk and Cincinnati, and forty inches at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain and snow, brisk and high easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and rising temperature.

For the Middle States, light rain over the northern portions and clearing weather in the southern portions, with southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and low, followed by rising, barometer.

For the lake region rain and snow with brisk and high variable winds, slight changes in temperature, and decidedly low barometer during the day, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to westerly and north-westerly, and clearing weather in the upper lake region and near Lake Erie.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

OMAHA, March 16.—Telegrams from the West state that all the trains on the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railroad were to-day abandoned on account of the snow blockade between Green River and Evanston. Several freight trains are snowed in on Creston Hill, between Bitter Creek and Rawlings, and everything has been blocked all day. Large forces of men are working with snow-plows, and will start to-morrow morning from Bitter Creek to get through. It is still snowing and drifting very badly. There has been a severe storm in this vicinity to-day. It is clear, but cold, with a gale from the north-west.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Kings County elected last night delegates to the State Convention. The Sixth District Convention was postponed, and returns from the Fifth District were not received, but with those exceptions the persons elected are as follows:

Districts.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.—	R. Cornell White,	Jonathan Ogden,
	William G. Lowe.	Edward McIntyre,
II.—	Ripley W. Ropes,	J. W. Roberts,
	Charles Finck,	William White,
	Alfred Dorlan,	Luke C. Ryder,
	Martin Day.	John C. Carpenter.
III.—	Andrew J. Perry,	George E. Hardy,
	Joseph H. Taylor.	Patrick Flynn.
IV.—	I. T. Norton,	William Waldenberg,
	John Pickett,	James Abrams,
	William A. Rowan,	H. C. De Bolse,
	Q. C. Degrove,	William H. Maxwell,
VII.—	William H. Hay,	William H. Maddox,
	Chas. W. Chishire,	John H. Perry,
	James A. Brown,	William Streeton.
VIII.—	Oliver C. Patterson,	Joseph T. Large,
	James J. Jamison,	John S. Farron,
	George . Bennett,	Frank Williams,
	John T. Parker,	Joseph M. Creamer.
IX.—	B. Estes,	L. Richards,
	R. Hill,	W. H. Graves,
	J. Gershard,	S. D. Harvey,
	F. Gillinger,	J. Crain,
	Parr Harlow,	F. H. Fisher.

MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held at No. 231 West Sixteenth street last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates for the State Convention. Mr. Hugh Gardner was in the chair. The following gentlemen were appointed: Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton. Alternates—Samuel Barclay, John H. Van Wyck, William Wade. On motion of Col. Spencer the delegates were instructed to support a resolution in the State Convention to the effect that the delegates to the National Convention support Roscoe Conkling for President.

The Eleventh District Republican Association met last night at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates to the State Republican Convention. The following are the names of the persons chosen: Delegates—John J. Townsend, William Lambeer, John H. White, and Samuel H. Randall. Alternates—Charles C. Pinckney, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., George W. Wilson, and John Murray. On motion of Mr. Christy the Secretary was instructed to have the name of Roscoe Conkling, for President, printed at the head of the above ticket.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHITEHALL, March 16.—The Second Assembly District Convention of Washington County sends as delegates to the Republican State Convention Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Henry G. Burleigh, and Joseph H. Harris.

WARRENSBURG, March 15.—Hon. Robert Waddell Hon. R. M. Little, and F. G. Crosby were appointed delegates to the State Convention by the Republican County Convention held at Lake George to-day.

JAMAICA, Long Island, March 16.—The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Queens County, comprising the towns of Hempstead, Jamaica, and Newtown, and Long Island City, met in the Town Hall yesterday. Samuel S. Aymar, of Jamaica, was choosen Chairman and Robert D. Davidson, of Hempstead, and Garret J. Garretson, of Newtown, as Secretaries. Edward Schwacoffer, of Newtown, J. Seymour Snedeker, of Hempstead, and William Bridge, of Long Island City, were elected Delegates to the State Convention, William Hussey, of Long Island City, G. J. Garretson, of Newtown, and Robert D. Davidson, of Hempstead, being named as alternates. The delegation go without instruction or pledge, but it is understood they favor Mr. Conkling.

UTICA, March 15.—Richard H. Morehouse, Arthur F. Brown, and Daniel W. Barton have been chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second District of Oneida County, with power of substitution. They are instructed for Conkling.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following additional delegates to the Republican State Convention have been reported: Albany County, First District—David Couse, P. Schoonmaker, Silas Wright. Clinton County—Daniel Cady, William P. Mooers, Chauncey Turner, Luther Carter. Greene County—H. E. Bedell, N. H. Green, and J. F. Joesbury. Schoharie County—J. F. Hazleton, Minard Harder, Spencer Hyney. Warren County—Robert Waddell, R. M. Little, E. T. Crosby.

NEWBURG, March 16.—Green County sends the following Delegates to the Republican State Convention: H. E. Bedell, N. H. Greene, and J. F. Joesbury. They go unpledged.

BINGHAMTON, March 16.—The Republican County Convention, held here this afternoon, elected as Delegates to the State Convention Messrs. Sherman D. Phelps, George J. Reid, John A. Emmons, Charles M. Hathaway, and George W. Stoddard. Resolutions were passed recommending Roscoe Conkling for President, thanking the Republicans of New-Hampshire, and recommending the prosecution of dishonest officials.

HUNTINGTON, March 16.—The Republicans of Suffolk County met in convention at Riverhead to-day, and organized by the election of Morgan Morgans Chairman, and George A. Buckingham Secretary, after which the convention proceeded to ballot for delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Syracuse, with the following result: S. B. French, of Sag Harbor, delegate; C. R. Dayton, of East Hampton, alternate. Hon. N. D. Petty, of Riverhead, delegate; E. A. Carpenter, of Sag Harbor, alternate. D. S. S. Sammis, of Babylon, delegate; George M. Tileston, of Huntington, alternate. James Oatis, of Peconic, delegate; James R. Ruland, of Brook Haven, alternate.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS—DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day in this city. William B. Beach presided. Gen. George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, was nominated for Governor; Zeba O. Slocum, of Glocester, for Lieutenant Governor; John P. Price, of North Kingstown, for Secretary of State; Oscar S. Lapham, of Providence, for Attorney General; William P. Congdon, of Newport, for General Treasurer. The following named delegates were elected to the National Democratic Convention: Nicholas Von Slyck, William B. Beach, John Conway, Thomas K. Gardiner, William T. C. Wardwell, Gen. J. Alfred Hazard, John B. Pierce, Alpheus T. Angell.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

RALEIGH, March 16.—The Democratic Executive Committee met yesterday, and appointed Raleigh as the place, and the 14th of June as the time, for holding the State Democratic Convention. Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was to-day arrested on a warrant, issued by United States Commissioner Cassidy at Wilmington, charged with conspiracy with four of the Commissioners of Robeson County to deprive R. U. Norment of his seat in the late Constitutional Convention. He left this afternoon for Wilmington, in charge of a Deputy Marshal.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 425; California, 88½; Sergegated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 63¾; Chollar, 123; Savage, 18¾; Imperial, 13; Mexican, 33½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Best and Belcher, 60; Hale and Norcross, 65½; Crown Point, 24¼; Yellow Jacket, 111; Empire, 8; Alpha, 40½; Belcher, 33½; Confidence, 25; Sierra Nevada, 23¾; Exchequer, 18¾. Overman, 80½; Justice, 26¾; Caledonia, 64; Succor, 1 7-10.

MAINE REFORM CLUBS.

BOSTON, March 16.—A two-days' session of the Reform Clubs of Maine at Belfast closed to-night. Resolutions were passed abjuring all connection with parties or sects, and claiming that moral measures are the most powerful in effecting reform.

WINSLOW A BANKRUPT.

BOSTON, March 16.—Rev. Ezra D. Winslow was to-day adjudged a bankrupt, and April 1 was appointed for a meeting of his creditors.

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

In answer to the many questions with regard to the destination of the money now being collected by the Women's Centennial Union, this association wishes to state clearly that the banner to be sent from the City of New-York has been ordered, and that more than a sufficient sum for its expense is already in the treasury. A large sum is still required to complete the Women's Pavilion and defray its current expenses. The committee urgently beg further contributions for this purpose, and also to assist women who have not the means to send their industrial contributions to the Exhibition.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

DECLARATION OF A DIVIDEND BY THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY—RUMORS REGARDING THE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company, No. 68 William street, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, the President, in the chair. The meeting lasted for over an hour, and at its conclusion it was learned that the board had declared a dividend of fourteen per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, seven per cent. on the net earnings of 1874, and seven per cent. on the net earnings of the road in 1875. This dividend is payable on April 10 in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of the company. It was rumored on the "street" that proceedings had been commenced in the courts by David M. Hughes, the Trustee, to enjoin the company from paying the dividend. The ground for this action was stated to be that the company was indebted to the sinking fund for nearly $1,000,000, and that its purpose was, as above stated, to prevent the payment of any dividend until that claim was satisfied.

Mr. Hughes is at present in Europe, and for the purpose of learning whether or not there was any foundation for the rumor, a TIMES reporter last evening visited Mr. N. A. Cowdrey, one of Mr. Hughes' counsel. He stated that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in 1864 borrowed $1,500,000 from various parties, which loan they secured by a mortgage to David M. Hughes, Trustee. In and by this mortgage they established a sinking fund for the payment of the debt, pledging as security the earnings of the elevators. These earnings have been about one million five hundred thousand dollars since 1864, but the company has only paid about four hundred thousand dollars toward the liquidation of the debt, leaving a deficit of about nine hundred thousand dollars, for the collection of which a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States. The owners of this $900,000 debt could by proper proceedings in this suit prevent the payment of any dividend until the debt is liquidated, but it is not at present known whether or not they will take any such action. It was rumored that this company was about to make some lease or occupation arrangement with the Milwaukee Northern Railroad, a bankrupt concern in which some of the Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul are largely interested.

The name of Russel Sage having been connected with the rumor, he was also visited, and he said that the fact, as stated, that he was the complainant, was utterly false. Regarding the rumored arrangements with the Milwaukee Northern road, he said he should be very sorry to hear of any such action being taken by the Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell, the President of the road, said that he had grave doubts of any such proceedings being taken. He considered the matter a stock-jobbing operation throughout, and if an injunction was obtained it would be at once removed. The company intend to pay every dollar of the mortgage and had nothing to fear. There was not a shadow of foundation for the rumor that the leasing or purchasing of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad was being talked of, and it was equally untrue that any of the Directors were largely interested in that road.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE MURDER CASE.

The trial of Richard Hanna, Jr., for the alleged murder of Thomas White, at New-Rochelle, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains yesterday, Justice J. C. Dykman presiding. John Hughes testified that he was in the bar-room of Thomas White, in New-Rochelle, on the evening of Jan. 4; went there about 10 o'clock; White wanted to close his place, and Webb was trying to get Hanna to go home. At first the prisoner refused to go out, and Mr. White went to the assistance of Webb in getting him out of the place. Soon afterward he went out, and a few minutes later somebody came to the door, which Mr. White had closed, and asked for admittance. Mr. White said, "No, it is time to close up. Go home, Dick; I will settle or attend to you to-morrow," and then put a stick or prop against the door. He then turned and took a few steps toward the bar when he was shot. Dr. Van Cortlandt, who attended Mr. White, described his wounds. The case on the part of the defense was opened by Mr. Keogh. Michael J. Dillon examined: I reside on Drake's avenue, near Main street, New-Rochelle; I remember the evening of Jan. 4; I saw the prisoner at my father's store that evening about 8 o'clock; he was in good humor; he left for home about 9:40 o'clock; I had occasion to go to the door about 10:30 to 11 o'clock that night, when I saw four men who came along the avenue, and were going toward Main street; I saw by the light of a gas-lamp that one of the men carried a gun by his side; I recognized one of the party as James Carroll; Carroll spoke to me and I to him. I asked him what "was up." He replied that there had been a "racket" which I should hear about, and closed with the remark, "don't squeal." Mrs. Ann Hanna, mother of the prisoner, testified that her son went out after tea, Jan. 4, about 7:30 o'clock. She then went to bed, and about 10 o'clock she was disturbed by her son's steps coming up stairs. Her husband helped the son to bed. He was drunk at the time. A number of witnesses testified to the general good character of the prisoner, after which the testimony was closed for the prisoner. Mr. C. W. Brooke addressed the jury for about an hour in behalf of the prisoner. He was followed by Acting District Attorney Baker on the part of the people.

THE WHISKY CRUSADE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The decision of the Excise Commissioners of the town of Westfield, Staten Island, in the cases of the six liquor-dealers who were to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked, has not yet been given, although the case was closed on Saturday last. The Law and Order Society of the town began this crusade against the liquor dealers in December last, when complaints were made against sixteen saloon-keepers for selling liquor on Sunday. At the same time their names were presented to the Grand Jury and indictments found against them. The Excise Commissioners, on a plea of not wishing to forestall the decision of the court, postponed the hearing of the cases indefinitely. When they were placed before County Judge Westervelt he declined to try them, because he had, previous to his election, given advice to the plaintiffs. Application was again made to the Excise Commissioners to try the case, but at this time only six names were presented, as the licenses of the other ten had expired. The Commissioners refused to take the matter up, and the counsel for the Law and Order Society, Mr. A. H. Gleason, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, which was granted, compelling them to take action. The order was granted on Jan. 29, and the hearing has been going on at intervals up to the 11th inst., when the cases were summed up on both sides. At the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the sixteen cases will be presented for trial before Judge Barnard and two associate Justices, one of whom is the gentleman who has been acting as counsel for the indicted persons before the Excise Commissioners. A member of the Law and Order Society told a TIMES reporter that he had been consulted by a number of gentlemen from Middletown, who, in case the Westfield cases were successful, would undertake a similar movement against the dealers in their own town. The number of saloons in this town is larger perhaps than in all the other towns together.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John V. Farwell, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Edwin R. Meade is at the Astor House.

Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. Ronald L. Melville, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mayor Charles E. Barnard, of Utica, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major George W. McKee and Capt. L. S. Babbitt, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Viscount Vilain XIV., Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

William D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Receiver of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and Gen. William Sooy Smith, of Illinois, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, was at the Astor House yesterday. He returned to Washington last evening.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day will begin with a solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10:30 A. M. The sermon on this occasion will be preached by Rev. Father Mayrick, of Baltimore. The line of the civic procession will form on Second avenue, the right resting on Twenty-third street. Thirteen societies will take part in the procession, viz.: Ancient Order Hibernians, Queens County Emerald Beneficial Association, St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Holy Innocents R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. John the Evangelist T. A. B. Society, Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, (Parent,) Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, Knights of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association. The procession, headed by the military under Col. Cavanagh, will move at 1 o'clock. The line of march adopted is as follows: Down Twenty-third street to First avenue, down First avenue to Second street, across Second street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal, across Canal to Centre, down Centre to the east gate of the City Hall Park, through the Park, where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor and other officials, up Broadway to Union square, around Washington's monument, across Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue, up Ninth avenue to Thirty-seventh street, across Thirty-seventh street to Madison avenue, down Madison avenue, passing in review before Cardinal McCloskey, to Tenty-fourth street, across Twenty-fourth street to Fourth avenue, down Fourth avenue to Union square, where the procession will be dismissed.

OBITUARY.

GEN. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Gen. Prosper Montgomery Wetmore died at his late residence at Great Neck, Long Island, yesterday morning, aged seventy-seven years. His death was immediately due to an attack of intermittent fever and a heavy cold. Gen. Wetmore was born at Stratford, Conn., and came to this City with his parents when only nine years old. He was subsequently placed in the office of a wholesale dry goods firm, where he learned the business. On arriving at maturity he entered into partnership with his brother Robert in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Robert & Prosper M. Wetmore, at the corner of John and Pearl streets. The firm was successful, and soon possessed one of the largest dry goods establishments in the City. In the year 1819 Gen. Wetmore joined the Eleventh Regiment, State Militia, which afterward became the celebrated "Battalion of the National Guard." It contained four companies, which now comprise the first four companies of the Seventh Regiment. The Eleventh Regiment was merged into the Battalion of the National Guard through the efforts of Mr. Wetmore, in the year 1824, and he was placed in command with the rank of Major. In the following year two additional companies were attached to the battalion, and Major Wetmore was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. During the month of May, 1826, the battalion was further increased to eight companies, and by order of Gov. Clinton was denominated the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Lieut. Col. Wetmore was elected Colonel and served in that capacity for four years, when he was succeeded by Capt. Linus W. Stevens, of the sixth company. Subsequently Gen. Wetmore held at different times several positions on the staff of the Governor, and was at one time Brigade Inspector. During the administration of President Polk, from 1845 to 1849, he held the office of Navy Agent, a position long since abolished. Gen. Wetmore possessed considerable literary talent in his younger days, and in the year 1830 published a volume of poems entitled *Lexington*. In 1832 he recited a poem entitled "Ambition," before one of the prominent literary societies of the day, and also edited the poetical works of James Mack. He was appointed a Regent in the University of New-York on April 4, 1833, and retained the position up to his death. The institution was a "hobby" with the old gentleman, and he boasted of never having missed attendance at the annual meeting of the Board of Regents. He was a member of the Legislature of this State in 1834 and 1835, and took an active interest in the public school system, as Chairman of the Committee on Colleges and Academies. Gen. Wetmore was elected President of the American Art Union in 1847, and continued to hold that position until its final dissolution in 1850. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of the New-England Society. He was also a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and held the office of Secretary from 1843 to 1849, and was Vice President during the following year. The Chamber of Commerce possesses two valuable oil paintings, representing full-length views of Cadwallader Colden and Alexander Hamilton, which were presented to that body by Gen. Wetmore, who found them in the attic of a warehouse in South street. Gen. Wetmore organized the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and was one of its first officers. During the war of the rebellion, he was an active worker in the cause of the Union, and held the office of Secretary of the National Defense Committee until the close of the war, in 1865. He had been engaged for several years in compiling a report of the proceedings of that body for publication, and had he lived, would have completed his work this season. Gen. Wetmore was one of the leaders in the establishment of the first line of steamers across the Pacific Ocean to China. Although he held many positions of honor and trust, and accumulated a fortune, he lost his wealth from various causes, and died poor.

MANSFIELD FRENCH.

Rev. Mansfield French, popularly known as "Chaplain French," a prominent Methodist minister, and a widely-known friend of the colored race, died at Pearsall's, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., aged sixty-six years. As an evangelist, educator, religious journalist, and philanthropist, Mr. French had spent a varied, active, and highly useful life. He was born at Manchester, Vermont, Feb. 21, 1810, and was educated at Kenyon Divinity School, Gambier, Ohio. In 1845 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and a few years later was chosen President of the Xenia Female College and agent for the Wesleyan and Wilberforce Universities. He also became the editor of a religious publication entitled *The Beauty of Holiness*. In 1858 he came to New-York, where he was soon noted as a strong exponent of anti-slavery principles. During the war he was an active friend of the slaves, and did much to bring about the act of emancipation. He was also an advocate of the employment of colored troops in the armies of the Union. In 1865 his name was prominently mentioned as Senator from South Carolina, and a number of Republican leaders, including Messrs. Wade, Harlan, and Colfax wrote him a letter, urgently requesting him to consent to his nomination, but he declined. At the close of the war, he returned to his ministerial labors in the New-York East Conference, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Adolf Tode made an assignment of his property yesterday to Julius Wolff.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Ambler Brothers, Jacob Koch, Frederica C. Matthews, and eight other creditors of John S. Matthews, broker, at No. 240 Broadway, have thrown him into bankruptcy. Their claims amount to $6,000.

James H. Croney & Co., clothiers, at No. 739 Sixth avenue, and No. 104 West Forty-second street, have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of S. H. Van Ingen & Co., Goddard Brothers, Carhart, Ellis, Clark & Co., and Banks & Co., whose claims amount to $4,500. The firm recently made an assignment to John W. Ritch, and offered to pay twenty cents on the dollar. Their liabilities amount to $38,617 06.

The firm of C. C. & P. F. Dusenbury, of the Wendle Park House, Tarrytown, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in this City. The firm's liabilities are $12,846 75, and the assets $4,763 34. The individual debts of C. C. Dusenbury amount to $33,244 89, which is distributed among thirty-nine creditors; his assets are nominally $4,352 94. P. F. Dusenbury holds real estate at Greenburg valued at $52,570, subject to a mortgage of $13,700. The principal creditors are Alexander D. Mildham, $15,500; S. Buckhalter, $7,000; J. L. Harnen, $6,691 34.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Fairchild & Trask was held yesterday in the office of Mr. Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway. Of the total amount of the indebtedness of the firm, $81,200, about seventy-nine thousand dollars was represented either by the creditors themselves or by persons holding their powers of attorney. After the claims had been presented and sworn to, the Register asked what the will of the creditors was in regard to the disposition of the estate which is now held by Mr. Mancelia Folsom, under an assignment made by the bankrupts. After a long discussion it was decided to choose a Trustee to hold the estate for distribution, and the meeting was adjourned for one week to allow time for drawing up the necessary papers.

THE CASE OF SENOR JOSE HOLGADO.

In the matter of Señor José Holgado, the Consul General of Spain says to-day that he sees no occasion for any further interposition on his part in the affair. It was a week ago last Wednesday that a young Spaniard, Moreu, came to the Consulate and represented that Señor Holgado had been arrested at the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, in the presence of his brother Francisco Moreu, by a man thought to be an officer of justice. The Consul General thereupon called private Detective Henry W. Davis and instructed him to inquire into the matter. There are unexplained circumstances of the pretended arrest which the Consul General has no authority to meddle with, and he says that as Holgado has been discovered he has nothing more to do with the matter. He highly commends the prompt efficiency of the City Police, and expresses his obligations to them.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SCHURZ.

The funeral of Mrs. Schurz, wife of ex-Senator Schurz, will take place from her late residence, No. 40 West Thirty-second street, on Saturday. The time has not yet been fixed, nor have any detailed arrangements been made. It is intended that the funeral shall be as private as possible.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PELLETS, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the Victory in New-Hampshire; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; House Investigations; Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church on the Advisory Council; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

DEAS—NASH.—On Thursday, March 16, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Van Aken, R. M. H. DEAS to CATHARINE P. NASH. No cards.

MEHRBACH—DE JONGE.—On Wednesday, March 15, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, SOLOMON MEHRBACH to JULIA, daughter of the late William de Jonge, all of this City.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Thursday, March 16, BENJAMIN AYMAR, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

BAKER.—Wednesday, March 15, suddenly, of Apoplexy, MARY, widow of James Baker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 29 East 21st st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAKER.—At South Norwalk, on Wednesday, 15th inst., HENRY KELLOGG, eldest son of Tallmadge and Jane A. Baker, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Saturday.

BRUSH.—At Euclid, (near Cleveland,) Ohio, on Wednesday, March 15, ADELIA PHILLIPS, wife of Col. I. E. Brush.

☞ Orange County (N. Y.) and Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

CRAIGHEAD.—The funeral services of the late HELEN H. CRAIGHEAD will be held at the residence of Robert Craighead, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday, March 18, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

DE BAUN.—On Thursday, March 16, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS B. DE BAUN, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 52 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Nanuet, N. Y., Saturday.

FRENCH.—At the Parsonage, Pearsalls, Long Island, Wednesday, March 15, 1876, Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, of the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, aged 66 years.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday at Pearsalls, Long Island, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, on Monday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—WILLIAM T. GILBERT, March 14, aged 55 years.

Funeral Friday, March 17, from No. 7 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of family, together with members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

GILLESPIE.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Minneapolis, Minn., REBECCA P., wife of Right Rev. G. D. Gillespie, Bishop of Western Michigan, and daughter of the late Joshua Lathrop, of Le Roy, N. Y.

HOLMES.—On Thursday morning, March 16, 1876, at No. 967 5th av., ELIZABETH HOLLY, infant daughter of Rev. Stephen F. and Stella Holmes.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison av. and 89th st., at 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment in Parish Burial Ground at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

☞ Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

HUSTED.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 15, JOHN W. HUSTED, aged 75 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—At Astoria, on Thursday morning, March 16, ANN, widow of the late John B. Hyatt, of Newtown, Long Island, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Cornelius Rapelye, at Astoria, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLUM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., of membranous croup, TOWNSEND, youngest child of James R. and Margaret Townsend Plum, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 255 West 14th st., on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PEASE.—On Wednesday, March 15, WILLIAM J. PEASE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 East 38th st., on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PRECHT.—On Wednesday, March 15, 1876, after a lingering illness, EMMA MARIE LOUISE, wife of Dr. V. Precht.

The friends of the family and those of her sons Louis and Wm. Iken are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, St. Mark's place, near corner Westervelt av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 18, after arrival of the 1:15 P. M. North Shore boat from foot of Whitehall st.

RAE.—On Wednesday, March 15, JOHN RAE, Sr., a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and a resident of the town of Morrisania for thirty-eight years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 155th st., (late Mary st., Melrose,) on Friday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:05 P. M. train from 42d st. at Melrose.

☞ Dumfries (Scotland) paper, please copy.

SPROULL.—On Thursday morning, March 16, 1876, REBECCA S. VOORHEES, wife of George V. Sproull, in her 60th year.

The remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, on Saturday morning.

WETMORE.—At his residence, on Wednesday, March 15, 1876, PROSPER MONTGOMERY WETMORE, aged 77.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th st. and 5th av., on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Luxor, Egypt, Feb. 13, 1876, BLAKELEY WILSON, of Jersey City Heights, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow; and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco ——. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 14.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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Women's meeting from 1 to 1:45, in 4th av. hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, and Friday.

Tickets for afternoons free upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.

Every night at 8 o'clock in Madison av. hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in 4th av. hall.

Young men's meeting, 4th av. hall, every night at 9 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

By Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, North-west corner 26th st. and 4th av.

The committee inform the public that the expense for carrying on the meetings at the Hippodrome will amount to at least $40,000. To meet this large sum they must rely solely upon voluntary subscriptions. Neither Mr. Moody nor Mr. Sankey receive anything for their services, nor are they in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any profit resulting from the sale of Hymn Books.

Those disposed to contribute to this work will please send to either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

Committee of Arrangements, 26th st. corner 4th av.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

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WILLIAM B. ASTOR.—A SUPERB NEW steel portrait of the late William B. Astor is in the first number of the new monthly magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, a Diary of Events, issued THIS MORNING, price 50 cents. Sold everywhere. G. W. CARLETON & CO., publishers, New-York.

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"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—Dr. WILLIAMSON'S pamphlet now ready. Mailed for 10 cents. Address No. 22 East 20th st.

THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE day is the appearance, THIS MORNING, of the new monthly magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, a Diary of Events. Price, 50 cents. Sold everywhere. G. W. CARLETON, publishers, New-York.

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RECORD OF THE YEAR, A NEW MONTHLY magazine, being a sort of reference scrap-book or monthly record of important events. The best publication of the sort ever issued. First number ready THIS DAY, price 50 cents. G. W. CARLETON & CO., publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Wednesday, March 22. Polls open from 7 until 9.

JOHN ROBINSON, President.

W. H. BAKER, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at headquarters, No. 466 Pearl st., THIS EVENING. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock. DENNIS SHEA, President.

THOS. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1876, at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to meet at Syracuse March 22, 1876. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, at No. 521 Grand st., for delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, March 22, 1876.

GEORGE W. WEED, President.

CHARLES M. NEWINS, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, at No. 185 Spring st. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M. AUSTIN LEAKE, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1876, at Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this association will meet at Head-quarters, No. 12 University place, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 63 Ludlow st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, inst., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

EDWARD MULAY, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17 inst., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to Syracuse THIS (Friday) EVENING, at headquarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.

WILLIAM GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

KNOX McAFEE, President.

A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to State Convention will be held at No. 642 5th st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 17. Polls open at 7 o'clock. THOMAS T. SUTTLIFFE, President.

CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at headquarters, No. 231 West 16th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place on FRIDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. JOHN H. BRADY, President.

GEO. P. OSBORNE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will THIS EVENING hold an election for delegates and alternates to the convention to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst.

Polls open from 7 till 10.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, at Republican Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av., for delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

FRANK E. HOWE, President.

ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1876, at head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th st., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 453 4th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse March 22.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.

JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, 17th inst., to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

CHARLES F. BRUDER, President.

JOHN J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse March 22, 1876. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. Please present your certificates at the door. CHAS. H. WILLSON, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held March 22, 1876, at Syracuse, will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av. and 116th st., on FRIDAY EVENING March 17. Polls will be open from 7 to 10 P. M.

RUFUS B. COWING, President.

HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Hides, bdls	250
Bees-wax, pks	4	Leather, sides	4,683
Cotton, bales	3,461	Oil-cake, pks	2,445
C. S. Oil, bbls	200	Pork, pks	1,447
Copper, bbls	16	Beef, pks	311
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Cut-meats, pks	2,003
Eggs, bbls	2,595	Grease, pks	67
Flour, bbls	10,685	Lard, pks	1,045
Wheat, bushels	11,663	Lard, kegs	57
Corn, bushels	18,685	Stearine, pks	55
Oats, bushels	24,948	Butter, pks	2,123
Rye, bushels	200	Cheese, pks	1,246
Malt, bushels	15,947	Tallow, pks	10
Barley, bushels	5,500	Dressed Hogs, No	84
Grass-seed, bags	660	Rice, pks	272
Beans, bbls	93	Sugar, hhds	44
Peas, bushels	3,700	Starch, pks	835
Corn-meal, bbls	115	Tea, pks	52
Corn-meal, bags	445	Tobacco, hhds	164
B. W. Flour, pks	160	Tobacco, pks	319
Oat-meal, bbls	35	Whisky, bbls	608
Hops, bales	149	Wool, bales	112
Hides, No	1,042		

COFFEE—Rio has been held more firmly, but has been quiet. Advices from Rio Janeiro deemed more favorable....Stock in first hands here this morning, 179,650 bags; at the outports, 82,788 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 18,870 bags, (of which 10,870 bags for New-York.)....Other kinds very dull and irregular, with recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 1,510 bags Maracaibo, 253 bags Laguayra, 313 bags Savanilla, and 129 bags Mexican sold in lots for consumption within our range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 37,282 bags and 150,812 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17¾c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15c.@18¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16¼c.@17¼c.; do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 15½c.@18¾c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@18c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A very meagre business has been reported for early delivery at unaltered figures....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16 ⅌ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 665 bales, (of which 480 bales were on last evening,) including 120 bales to shippers, 445 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery the movements show a moderately active but easier market....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were on last evening and 18,500 bales to-day,) with 100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 1-32c.; April, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; May, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; June, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; July, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 14 1-32c. ⅌ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,461 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,453 bales, against 6,294 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 54,247 bales, against 66,625 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,610,201 bales, against 3,086,078 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports 41,129 bales; to the Continent, 14,820 bales; stock in New-York, 177,430 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 722,233 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted stronger in price, especially in the instance of low grades, which have been offered with reserve, and have attracted more attention, chiefly for shipment. Bids for desirable lines of shipping Extras have been advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., but holders have been claiming a further improvement, which circumstance operated against free dealings. Trade and family brands have been held with confidence, but have been without notable activity; Superfine and No. 2 more salable; unsound Extras also in more request, particularly the better qualities....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6, chiefly at $5 15@$5 85; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 90; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, mainly at $5 05@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5 05@$5 15; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 20@$7, chiefly at $6 10@$6 65 for trade brands, and $5 35@$5 75 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extras, at $7 15@$9 50, mostly at $7 35@$7 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 25@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 25@$7, chiefly at $5 65@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 75@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 50@$8, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 7,200 bbls. shipping stock, mainly regular shipping Extras, (in lots,) City Mill Extras, Minnesota Extras, and low grade Winter Wheat Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in better demand, in good part for shipment, with values ruling steadier, though not quotably higher....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,875 bbls., in lots, at $4 10@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....There has been a fair inquiry noted for Rye Flour, particularly for favorite brands of Superfine, which have been of ready sale as offered, at firm prices. The poorer qualities have not been in favor with buyers, and have accumulated to some extent, ruling weak in price....We quote at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 60@$5 10 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for very good to choice Superfine. Only a few well known brands sell at over $5, and these in small quantities, as the trade requirements call for. ....The movements in Corn-meal have been more extensive, the export demand having been more active, while the home trade needs have not been urgent in any instance. Prices have been weak, and other than the best brands have been pressed for sale. We quote at from $2 50@$3 20 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 20 for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 40 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 25@$3 35 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 2,100 bbls., in lots, within the range, of which were 1,700 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 75@$2 80, chiefly in store....Corn-meal, in bags, has been worked off slowly, even in a jobbing way, within the range of 71 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lb.; dealings mostly in low grades at $1 05@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lb....A very light inquiry has been noted for Buckwheat Flour, which has been quoted weak, within the range of $1 75@$2 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to choice, ⅌ 100 lb.; fancy lots quoted higher....The demand for Oat-meal has been limited, even in a jobbing way, and values have been ruling in favor of buyers; quoted somewhat nominal, within the range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ⅌ bbl. Stock in half bbls. at proportionate figures.

GRAIN—The movements in Spring Wheat have been quite liberal, and prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing strong, with holders offering supplies reservedly, anticipating a further improvement. The export demand has been active, with the main dealings in No. 2 and No. 3. A moderate inquiry has been noted for milling; some speculative bids also reported, but not up to the views of sellers. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but stiffly held, best Samples, especially of Amber, offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels, at $1 37¾ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, delivered from store, (with prime No. 1 Minnesota do., in store, quoted at $1 36@$1 38;) $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, (closing with $1 26 reported bid for choice;) $1 24@$1 26 for fair to prime No. 2 do., car-lots, afloat, (closing at $1 26 for strictly prime;) $1 23 for prime and No. 2 north-west, in store; $1 15@$1 16 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, mainly at $1 15 for prime; 04@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 47 for strictly prime Amber Pennsylvania; $1 05 for poor Western, ungraded; and on private terms for prime White Canada, in bond, (16,000 bushels afloat,) quoted at $1 36 bid, and 38@$1 40 asked for No. 1....Corn has been in moderately active request for early delivery, partly for export, at generally somewhat steadier prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels for early delivery at 62¼c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 60c.@62½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime; 61½c. for Steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 58½c.@59c., mainly at 58½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62¼c.@62½c. for Yellow Western, car lots; c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63c. for the new Yellow Southern; 59c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey, from dock, with 68c. asked and 66c. reported as best bid for choice Old Mixed Western, in store.... The forward delivery business has been light, owing mainly to the firmer views of sellers....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at c.; Mixed Western do., April option, at 63c.@63½c.; last half of April, 63½c.; do., May option, 63¼c.@ c....Sales reported of 5,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, last half of April, at 63½c.; and 0 bushels do., buyer April, at 64c. ⅌ bushel. Other s were rumored, but without reliable particulars. Rye has been offered with reserve, especially , and has been quoted firm, with prime State ed at 85c. bid, and up to 90c. asked; Canada, in , 84c.@86c., and Western, 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel; and very moderate in the local market....Barley has been comparatively dull, especially Canada products, with values, however, quoted nominally as before. Canada quoted nominally within the range of 7½@$1 25; No. 2 do. at $1@$1 10; No. 2 Bay at @$ 12½, the latter for choice; two-rowed State, to choice, at 77½c.@85c. Sales reported of 4,000 els No. 2 Bay at $1 10 ⅌ bushel..The movements in y-malt have been on a restricted scale, within the al range of $1 12½@$1 35 for very poor to choice , cash and time; $1 05@$1 15 for four-rowed , cash and time; 90c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do., and $1@$1 15 for Western. Sales reported of 3 ads two-rowed State at 95c., cash....Canadian have been in light supply and without activity; export call noted, but bids not satisfactory to ; prime, in bond, quoted at $1, asked....Buck- has been very dull, with prime to State quoted at 60c.@62c. ⅌ bushel.... have been in more request, chiefly al trade purposes at stronger prices for prime to samples. Sales have been reported, since our f 59,000 bushels at 48½c. for choice Mixed Mil- e, afloat; 41c.@47c. for very poor to about Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c.@44¾c. for about afloat; 46½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 2½c. for New-York No. 3, mostly at afloat; 43c. for Mixed Pennsylvania, car-loads,) afloat, and 44c.@50c. for poor to White Western and State, car lots....Feed has fair request within the range of from $17 50@ extremes, with the main dealings reported at 19 for 40 to 60 lb.; $20 50@$21 for 100 lb., and 23 for Rye Feed ⅌ ton...Bale Hay has been quoted with a fair inquiry noted, though the unfavorable weather was against free dealings for shipment or use....We quote shipping qualities within the of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retail qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@ lt Hay, 65c.@75c....Rye Straw has been quiet the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 70c.@80c. ⅌

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Very little demand has been noted for any kind....Gunny Bags quoted ly at 12½c.@13c. Native India Bagging at 9c. Domestic Cloth at 12½c.@12¾c.

HARDWARE—A fair demand prevails for supplies, chiefly for foreign goods, at generally firm rates.

HEMP—has been generally inactive and rather less firm; sales, 200 bales Jute Butts at 3⅛c. currency; Manila Hemp at 7c.@8c., the latter rate for very choice; Sisal at 4¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $200@$210, gold, ⅌ ton; dressed American, $180@$235; undressed do., $125@$130, currency; Italian, $260@$265, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3¾c.@4¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3⅜c. currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@17c.; Western, 15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been a little more active, but at easier prices; sales, 1,550 Buenos Ayres, 19c., gold, 4 months; 3,850 Montevideo, 21 lb., 20c., gold, 4 months; 1,600 Mexican, 2,025 Central American, 300 Wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for Milk is 4c. ⅌ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ 40-quart can.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices....We quote within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 37½@$4 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales reported of 760 bbls. at $2@$5 50 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been very quiet since our last at $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close 38c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls., on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered less freely and quoted firmer, but not active; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c., in bulk, and 11⅝c., in shipping order. ....Refined has been inactive but quoted at firm rates; quoted for early delivery at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—More demand has been noted for Mess Pork, which has been quoted firmer....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 87½, for inspected....Prime Mess has been in fair request, with Western quoted at $21@$21 50, and fancy do. at $22; City do. $22 50@$23 50; Extra Prime, $18 50@$19 ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $21, and 50 bbls. Prime Mess and Extra Prime, in lots, at $21 50, and $19....A livelier movement has been reported for forward delivery at stronger rates.... Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 85@$22 90; April, $22 90@$22 95; May, $23 10@$23 15; June, $23 25@$23 30, and July at $23 35@$23 40, ⅌ bbl....Sales reported of 2,000 bbls., April option, at $22 90@$22 95; 1,500 bbls. May, $23 10....A fair inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs, which have been quoted firm, with City quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; very light do., 11⅛c....Western Hogs at 10¼c....Cut-meats have been less active, but quoted steady....Sales of 17,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13⅝c.@14c.; 100 bxs. Western Long Cut Hams, 23 lb., at 12c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations. ....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 14⅞c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 lb. averages, at 12½c.@14c.... Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 8¾c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c.... Bacon has been held rather above the views of buyers on restricted offerings, checking operations, though a fair demand has been noted for prompt delivery, in part for the West Indies....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; do. Short Clear, 13⅛c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅞c....Sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear on private terms....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.; Short Clear, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Short Rib at 12c....Sales, 150 bxs. Long Clear, for Milwaukee delivery, at 12c....Western Steam Lard has been in very good request for early delivery, largely for export, and has been quoted stronger in price, though closing less buoyantly....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 300 tcs. prime at $13 70; 500 tcs. do., (rumored for export,) at $13 70; with choice quoted at the close at $13 70 bid....Choice Western Kettle quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c....And for forward delivery business has been less active, checked, in part, by the firmer views of sellers. At the close the market was quiet and barely steady....Western Steam, March option, closed at $13 67½; April, $13 67½; May, $13 85; June, $13 97½@$14 02½; July, $14 10 bid....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,750 tcs., April option, at $13 67½@$13 70; 1,500 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 87½, and 500 tcs., July, at $14 10.... City Steam and Kettle Lard in fair demand; quoted at $13 62½; sales, 100 tcs. at this price....No. 1 City quoted at 13c.@13⅛c....Refined Lard has been moderately active; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13⅞c. asked, for South America at 14⅛c., and for the West Indies at 13¼c. ....Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; also 150 tcs., for South America, on private terms....The inquiry for Beef has been comparatively moderate. Desirable brands of new have been offered with reserve. Prices have been generally quoted firm....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. ....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been rather quiet, yet held firmly at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales, 30 bbls. ....On the better grades of Butter, suited to the local trade, prices are well maintained, with a comparatively good demand noted. The medium and poorer grades are in moderate request at about steady rates....We quote at from 22c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State; 35c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections;) 16c.@30c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots; 18c.@26c. for very poor to very choice rolls....Cheese has been in moderately active request, chiefly on export account, at essentially unchanged rates. The recent engagements of freight room point to increased shipments this week, particularly to Liverpool and London, by steam.... We quote on the basis of from 11⅛c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs as last quoted.... Tallow has been less active, at about former prices, with sales reported of 145,000 lb. good to prime, at 8⅞c.@9c....Stearine has been more sought after and quoted firmer, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close strong at 14⅜c.@14½c.; choice City at 14½c.@14⅝c. Sales, 30,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., at 14½c., and 50 tcs. Western at 14⅜c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more general demand, and prices of good and prime refining grades rather stronger. Sales add up 1,545 hhds., of which 545 hhds. good fair and scant good refining Cuba at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 500 hhds. good fair refining do. at $7 44; 100 hhds. common do. at 7⅜c., and 400 hhds. Porto Rico at $7 31@$7 75; also, late yesterday, 4,351 bags Pernambuco at 7c.; 250 hhds. Cuba at 7½c., and 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c. ....The receipts here since March 1 have been 24,050 hhds., 13,555 bxs., 110,938 bags, (and 978 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 16,627 hhds., 7,439 bxs., 7,005 bags, (and 646 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 23,207 hhds., 12,480 bxs., and 159,412 bags, (and 2,069 hhds. Melado,) against 46,749 hhds. 36,159 bxs., and 145,486 bags, (and 2,741 hhds. Melado,) March 18, 1875. ....We quote for Refining Cuba, 7⅜c.; good do. at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c.; prime do., 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 7⅞c.@8½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10⅜c., Granulated at 10¼c., Cut Loaf at 11c., As at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and weak; sales, 400 half-chests Japan. The auction sale was at easy figures on other than Oolong, as follows: 1,142 half-chests Moyune, 21c.@63½c.; 559 half-chests Japan, 20c.@40c.; 1,057 half-chests Oolong, 24c.@26c.; 568 half-chests Oolong, 31c.@37c.; 357 half-chests Congou, 20c.@55c. ⅌ lb.... Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@95c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 27c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 27c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, but quoted up to $1 65@$1 70, gold, for Arctic, $1 50, gold, for North-west, and $1 15, gold, for South Sea, ⅌ lb. The advanced claims of sellers operate against free dealings.

WHISKY—Dull; $1 09 bid, and $1 09½@$1 10 asked; sales, 50 bbls. on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand prevailed for Grain room on berth and charter, and for room for Provisions (chiefly by steam) at generally firm rates. Apart from which there was not much show of activity in the local market. Tonnage for Petroleum was in some request, but at irregular figures. The highest prices obtained for Oil operated against the export movement. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 170 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 1,300 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 35 tons Clover-seed, part at 35s.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ⅌ ton. Vessels for the Cotton trade were in some demand for New-Orleans loading, and quoted, as before, on the basis of 7-16d. for Liverpool, 15-16c. for Havre, 1c. for Bremen, and ⅝d. for the Baltic, ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 400 bales Hops at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 100 tons Measurement Goods on private terms; equal to 400 tons Heavy Goods within the range of 35s.@40s.; and 100 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s., and 100 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ⅌ ton.... For Hull, by steam, 100 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ⅌ ton.... For Bristol Channel direct, a British bark, 599 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,800 quarters Grain, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 407 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 434 tons, hence, with Grain at 16c. ⅌ bushel, and £10 gratuity....For Antwerp, a German bark, 440 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d., (with option of Bremen;) a Norwegian bark, 722 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. do., from do., (a recharter,) at 4s. 3d.; an American ship, 1,185 tons, with about 7,800 bbls. do., from Baltimore, reported on private terms, (with option of Bremen)....For Hamburg, by steam, 800 tcs. Lard at 1.75 reichmarks; 500 bbls. Resin and 100 pks. Honey, (of recent shipment,) on private terms. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 pks. Tobacco, 50 pks. Tallow, 400 pks. Lard, and 150 bbls. Apples, (of recent shipment,) on private terms....For the Continent, an American bark, 714 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Rouen, a bark, with Corn, from New-Orleans (recently, and reported as chartered there) at 20c. ⅌ bushel....For the Mediterranean, a British bark, 256 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, reported without reliable particulars....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, 133 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 65 ⅌ ton....For Barbados, a schooner, 268 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Port Spain, Trinidad, an American schooner, 191 tons, with general cargo from Philadelphia, at $900, gold....For Calais, Me., a schooner, 161 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ⅌ ton....For ports north of Hatteras, vessels for the Sugar and Molasses trade were in reduced supply and better demand at the prominent Cuban ports, at a shade better rates, closing firmly....Ice trade, coastwise, active at full figures....Lumber trade slow; rates weak.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 106; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94 9-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜@3¾ ⅌ cent., which is ⅜@¼ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £395,000 the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅝ ⅌ cent., is now 42 ⅌ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Erie Railway Shares, 18⅝.

4:30 P. M.—The stock market closed steadier, with generally better feeling. Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94 7-16 for the account. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 29.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States Bonds, New Fives, 101⅝.

PARIS, March 16—4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 14,932,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—10:30 A. M.—Cotton—Futures dull. The receipts to-day have been 6,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were American.

Noon.—Cotton—Futures, 1-32d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales; including 2,000 for speculation and export. Futures flat; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅜d.

1.15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅝d. Provisions—Bacon, 55s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 19-32d. Of the sales to-day, 5,600 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. ⅌ cental, for average California White; 10s. 4d.@10s. 9d. for Club do., and 8s.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 39s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅝d.; also, sales of the same at 6 19-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 9-16d. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6½d.; do., April and May delivery, at 6 7-16d.

LONDON, March 16—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Hops, £3 15s.@£4 for Wisconsin, and £4 10s.@£4 15s. for New-York State. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—Coffee—The market is very animated and prices are advancing; good firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis ⅌ ten kilogrammes: the average daily receipts for the week have been 5,700 bags; the sales of the week have embraced 41,000 bags for Europe, (via the Channel,) 23,000 bags for the United States, and 6,000 bags for Mediterranean ports; the shipments for the week have been as follows: 12,000 bags for Europe and 4,000 bags for Mediterranean ports. None has been shipped to the United States. The total stock on hand is given at 70,000 bags. Exchange on London, 24⅞. Freights, per sail, to English Channel ports, 30s.

SANTOS, March 15.—Coffee is quiet and unchanged; prices are maintained at 5,500@5,650 reis ⅌ ten kilogrammes for superior; the average daily receipts of the week have been 1,700 bags; the week's sales comprise 8,000 bags for Europe, and 1,000 bags for the United States; the shipments to European ports for the week have been 36,000 bags, and to all ports, (including Europe,) 40,000 bags; the stock on hand is 73,000 bags.

HAVANA, March 16.—Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 11½@11 discount.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auctions were carried through at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 16, all under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, two five-story brick tenement-houses, with plot 26.8 by about 65.6, Nos. 614 and 616 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets, sold in one parcel for $33,862 to Hiram W. Kilborn.

By same auctioneers, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, sold for $13,305 to John B. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action.

By same auctioneers, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 192 East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue, sold for $10,200 to Joseph Herman.

By same auctioneers, A. Dewitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, one two-story, basement, and attic brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 90 by—by 100, on East Ninety-second street, south side, 400 feet east of Third avenue, sold for $5,290 to John Fitzgerald, a defendant in the foreclosure suit.

By M. A. J. Lynch, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with plot 50 by 100, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington avenue, sold for $20,750 to John Webber.

By James M. Miller, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 24 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 74 feet north of Forty-first street, sold for $17,720 to Robert Seibt, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

By Richard V. Harnett, J. J. Freedman, Esq., Referee, one lot, 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street, sold for $14,300 to Mary M. Jones.

Total sales of the day, $115,337.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only one sale is noticed for to-day at the Exchange, namely:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Freedman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28 by about 165, on Westchester avenue, south side, 253 feet east of Retreat avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
2 five-story brick tenement-houses and plot, Nos. 614 and 616 Water st., n. s., between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts., plot 46.8 by about 65.6 ft.; sold in one parcel	$33,862
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 240 Mulberry st., e. s., between Spring and Prince sts., lot 25x100	13,305
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 192 East 55th st., s. s., 206.3 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 18.9x100.5	10,200
1 two-story, basement, and attic brown-stone-front house and lot, East 92d st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 20x90x—x100	5,200
By M. A. J. Lynch.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and plot, East 58th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington av., plot 50x100.5	$20,750
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 3d av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 41st st., lot 24x100	$17,720
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 lot Madison av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 58th st., 20x95	$14,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 15.

112th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 170x100.10; Marcus Kohner and wife to Samuel Zeimer	$8,075
131st st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x99.11; Samuel Zeimer and wife to Louis Selig	24,000
41st st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; same to same	20,000
Prince st., s. s., 47.6 ft. e. of Mott st., 23.1x115; same to same	23,000
38th st., n. s., 44.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 22.4x90; same to same	20,000
Suffolk st., n. w. corner of Division st., 49.3x52.7x irregular; also, Lewis st., No. 4, e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Grand st., 40.1x20.4; Louis Zeimer to Louis Selig	59,000
Av. A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 74th st., 76.6x100, Louis Zeimer to Thos. R. Agnew	90,000
Rose st., e. s., (No. 23,) 27.4x87.2; also, Rose st., (No. 21,) 27.6x110; also, Rose st., (No. 19,) 25x100; also, Rose st., s. s., 25x100; also, Vandewater st, (No. 11,) n. w., 25x100, Adolphus F. Ockershausen and wife and others to Charles Craske	139,000
Vandewater st., n. w. s., 39.7x102.6x50, thence irregular, same to same	57,000
Vandewater st., n. s., 259 ft. east of Frankfort, 78.11, thence irregular, Adolphus F. Ockerhausen and wife and others to George Munro	26,000
Rose st., Nos. 16 and 18, n. w. s., 163.8 ft. n. e. of Frankfort st., 54.0½x112.0½x irregular; Adolphus F. Ockershausen and wife and others to Thomas H. Crosley	47,000
Hudson st., Nos. 173, 175, 177, and 179, corner Vestry, 79x100, one-seventh part of; also, Hudson st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Laight st., 46x100; Orange County Milk Association to Richard Decker	nom.
Same property, one-seventh part of; Orange County Milk Association to Adrian Holbert	nom.
Washington av., e. s., 42 8-10 ft. n. of 1st st., 25x100, 23d Ward; Charles J. Rinnert to Michael Von Gerichten	6,000
Hudson st., w. s., Church Farm, 25x80; Robert Hopkins to Elizabeth S. Hall	20,000
17th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92; same to same	22,000
Union av., s. s., (67 ft. w. from,) 33x118.1, 23d Ward; Henry Reynard and wife to Mary M. De Guerre	nom.
Same property; Mary M. De Guerreto Francis J. Reynard	nom.
8th av., n. e. corner 48th st., 25x100; Onderdonk Angevine and wife to John L. Caverly and others	43,270
10th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x94.10; Louis E. Newman and wife to Ulrich Roethlisberger	17,250
4th av., n. w. corner 84th st., 51.7½x82; William F. Smith and wife to Sarah M. Porter	36,000
16th st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Margaret McKenna to Andrew Campbell	nom.
2d av., e. s., 126.7 ft. s. of 29th st., 25x80; James G. Burchell and wife to Rasmus Christensen and others	20,000
4th av., w. s., n. w. corner 30th st., 73.8¾x68.9; Philip Teets and wife to Charles Grube	75,000
Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex st., 25x50.11¾; Gerald Fitzgibbon to William L. Loew	18,000
72d st., s. s., 127.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 17.10x102.2; Patrick O'Conner to Leander Stone	14,500
28th st., s. s., 444.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x98.9; George W. McAdam and wife to Mary Mallon	7,200
Macdougal st., No. 177, w. s., 50 ft. s. of 8th st., 25x100; George S. Sedgwick to David Fox	5,250
118th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x201.10, to 119th st.; Albert S. Caldwell to Eleanor J. Caldwell	250
4th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 57th st., 5 inches x 90 ft.; John Keyser and wife to Althea Schmid	nom.
82d st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of Avenue B, 13.4x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Henry Franz and wife	4,250
1st av., e. s., 92 ft. s. of 17th st., 23x94.2; Sarah M. Campbell to Victor Osbone	2,000
Railroad, N. Y. and Harlem, w. s., to Mill Brook, 23d Ward, Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Dorothea Scholz	500

LEASES RECORDED.

14th st., West, No. 18, 10 years; William Moser to Herlein Sulzbacher	$4,250
3d av., No. 885, 3 years; Alex. H. Zadig to John G. Grossmeck	1,150
88th st., No. 113, East, 1 year; John M. Minne to John McQuade and others	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x60x80, for sale, with furniture; house in perfect order and furniture very fine. Price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—WELL IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty; first-class dwelling houses in the most desirable locations at low figures, and money to loan on mortgage in various sums.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE 19-FOOT house for sale, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., frescoed, in complete order; price, $21,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-story brown-stone house, of full width, with large extension dining-room and butler's pantry, on 5th av., convenient to Dr. Hall's new church; this house was built by the owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner, and in its arrangements and appointments is one of the most desirable now for sale; the situation is unsurpassed, and within a short walk of St. Thomas Church and the Buckingham and Windsor Hotels. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES will be sold very low, and with immediate possession if desired: No. 34 West 46th st., 20.6 feet; No. 44 West 47th st., 20 feet; No. 27 West 45th st., 20 feet, with two-story extension; No. 4 East 42d st., No. 18 West 39th st., No. 45 East 25th st., No. 45 West 20th st., and No. 34 West 17th st., 28.6x90 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time: can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, 12 lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west of 7th av.; street graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, and ready for immediate improvement. These lots will be sold lower than any yet offered. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

CHOICE MADISON AVENUE CORNER LOTS FOR SALE.—The north-west corner of 75th st. and Madison av., 27.2x95; also the south-east corner, 28.8x100; two houses could be erected on either lot; price extremely low and terms to suit purchaser.
J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable piece of property No. 61 Beekman st., fronting on Gold and Ann sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or WM. SHARP, No. 1,475 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

NO. 18 EAST 64TH ST.—FOR SALE, THIS beautiful medium-size brown-stone house; well built and arranged, and in perfect order; lot 100.5 feet; price very low and possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

UNION SQUARE.

For sale, the finest extra wide corner on Union square; a splendid site for business. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone house in West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x100.5. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 60 Broadway, running through to New st., 35 feet on Broadway by 135 feet in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A BEAUTIFUL house, with or without furniture, for sale or exchange in part. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone house, (with stable and full lot,) partly furnished, 49th st., near 5th av.; very favorable terms.
PAUL F. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone house, 23x60x95, for sale at less than $4,500. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FULL BLOCK OF SIXTY-four lots, between 10th and 11th avs., below 64th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
NOS. 49 AND 51 STANTON ST.,
(south side, between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.,)
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The buildings are three and four story, brick, on front and rear. Lots each 22.2x75 feet.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY,
City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE CLINTON AV.
RESIDENCE AND ADAMS ST. MARKET
PROPERTY, BROOKLYN,
Belonging to the estate of the late JOHN McCONVILL.

The CLINTON AV. property embraces an elegant mansion and fourteen lots of ground on the corner of De Kalb av. The market is a three-story brick building, covering about seven lots of ground on Adams st., near Fulton st. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE estates of Augustus D. Halbert (deceased) and Margaret I. Cabre, (deceased,) &c., TUESDAY, March 16, 1876, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Valuable Brooklyn vacant lots and improved property on Broadway, Ewen, Devoe, North 2d st. and Shaffer sts.; also on Evergreen and Central avs., including choice corners; also valuable New-York tenement property. Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row.

POSITIVE SALE,
Under foreclosure, of COZZENS' HOTEL, West Point.
Sale at United States Hotel, Newburg,
SATURDAY, March 18, at 2 P. M.
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MONTCLAIR, ORANGE MOUNTAIN, ONE HOUR.—Mountain av., furnished cottage, one acre; stable; Elm st., furnished cottage, fine grounds, well fruited; Ridgewood av., furnished cottage, twelve rooms, stable; Chestnut st., house, thirteen rooms, all modern improvements. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st. and Montclair.

AT RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A beautiful two-story cottage; nine rooms, nice piazza, fine view from cupola, brick stable, trees, corner lot, 100x100; cars pass the door; ten minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; $8,000; one-quarter cash. OWNER, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to
WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—House and lot, pleasantly situated on high ground; house recently built; contains eleven rooms; lot 82x150 feet; price $7,000; terms, one-half cash. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 419, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON THE HUDSON, near Newburg, a country seat, unsurpassed on the river for health, beauty, and location; extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c.; also for sale or exchange. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

MORRISTOWN.—ELEGANT FURNISHED AND unfurnished residences at Morristown, Madison, and Summit, to rent and for sale.
J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose; desirable properties for sale; rent, furnished or unfurnished, season, year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York, to rent for the Summer season only; completely furnished; all modern improvements; water and gas; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. For further particulars address, stating real name, Post Office Box No. 1,586, New-York.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 49 West 37th st., admirably located on Murray Hill, just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

WE HAVE OVER ONE HUNDRED HOUSES to let in different parts of the City. Parties wishing to rent will have a choice of location by sending for lists, and can make offer for any one they desire to rent. None but responsible tenants will be treated with. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A VALUABLE FULL-SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year.
Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A RESponsible party and strictly private family only; to such a one the owner, who is going to Europe, will rent his house low; house is in perfect order, fully furnished, and every way desirable; needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Apply on premises, No. 127 West 22d st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block; to let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE HOBOken Land and Improvement Company have "houses to let," from $240 to $950 a year: most of these houses are in desirable locations, and command a fine view of the North River; they are in the best of order and are kept so by the company, and have all the modern improvements. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT DWELLING, 22x55 feet and extension, 41st st., between Madison and Park avs. Chandeliers and mirrors, $1,200.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH ST.—SUPERBLY LOCATED, finished, and furnished, new medium-sized private residence, to let low.
Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone-front dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th st. Well placed for boarding-house.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF EIGHT LARGE LIGHT rooms; all the improvements; only three families in the building; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1,233 3d av., near 71st st. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC, ENGlish basement house, No. 407 West 22d st.; location desirable, and convenient to the elevated railroad; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 161 West 13th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL FULLY furnished house in Irving place, near 17th st., in perfect order; billiard table, piano, &c. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house on 29th st., near Madison av., to a private family only; rent, $3,200.
J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH BASEMENT HOUSE on Madison av., near 32d st., to rent, fully furnished; one of the most complete houses in the City.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A WELL furnished house, replete with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; rent, $100 a month. Address Box No. 456 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with garden, lawn, and stables; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO RENT.—NO. 29 OLD SLIP, NEAR FRONT ST., four-story brick building. Rent, $1,300. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., or No. 26 3d av.

NO. 108 WEST 38TH ST.—TO RENT UNFURnished or furnished; in perfect order. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on 37th st., near 5th av., to rent, unfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 32D ST.—TO RENT, A first-class four-story high-stoop house in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET — THE THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 153 West 43d st.; rent $2,000; furnished, $2,200. Apply to owner, at house.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 43 East 30th st. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

☞ E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway,
To rent, very desirable buildings, stores, and lofts at low prices.
In Broadway, between Union square and 23d st.; in Broadway, near 14th st.; in Broadway, near New-York Hotel, corner; in Broadway, near Bleecker st.; in Broadway, near Grand st.; in 4th av., Union square, Mercer st., Maiden lane, Cortlandt st., Water st., Cedar st., Barclay st., Washington st., &c.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

$4,500 PER ANNUM FOR A FIRST-class first floor office on Broadway, near Cedar st.; size about 20x90 feet; admirably located for an insurance company or for a stationer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT.—THIRD AV. AND 71ST ST., CORNER and inside store can be had by good tenants on very favorable terms.
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—APply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED—A TRACT OF UNIMPROVED LAND, containing about forty acres or more, within four miles of any of the up-town ferries to Long Island; also, a moderate price Brooklyn house. Principals only call or address E. A. CONDIT, Evening Post Building.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
FIRST-CLASS & TRUSTWORTHY SERVANTS' OFFICE,
(ESTABLISHED 1853,)
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Best class of servants, also married couples waiting for situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Assist in care of Children.—By a genteel young German girl, who speaks English; has eighteen months' references, and has good experience in that capacity. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH young woman; speaks German and English well; she can do house-work also, or take care children, sew, and be useful; has good references; willing to go City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English young woman, thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid; is also a seamstress; operates, &c.; and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Enquire for S. S.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has the best of City reference; private family preferred. Address E. S., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST in Washing if required.—By a young Protestant girl, six months in this country; good references; is neat, honest, and obliging; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small family; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 945 3d av., near 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 1,035 6th av.

CHILD'S NURSE OR INVALID'S NURSE and Companion.—By a young Protestant girl; thoroughly responsible; would like to travel; best references. Call or address No. 348 West 23d st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, with several years' reference; in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P. K.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a German; first-class cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands all branches, also making butter; good City reference. Address M., Box 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman of experience, with two years' reference; City or country. Call at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK, WHO is a good baker; is neat, clean, tidy, and well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH girl (Protestant) speaking good English, as first-class cook in a private family; understands boning, larding, soups, jellies, and pastry; best of reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to do the washing of a small family; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a large family or private boarding-house; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at No. 242 West 16th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Answer by postal card, No. 131 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; good City reference; will do coarse washing. Apply at No. 413 East 17th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with best City references, as cook; is also willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 237 East 59th st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN FURnish good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few engagements in private families by the day, or would take home work. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—PROTESTANT, TO GO OUT by the day, week, or month; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper in hotel, boarding-house, or widower's family, or would take charge of an invalid; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 133 Macdougal st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as housekeeper in a tenement-house. Apply at No. 152 West 27th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG WOMAN, LATEly landed; would like a place in City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and willing to make herself useful; has reference for honesty. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 East 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 154 West 28th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at 152 West 10th st., corner of Waverley place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 624 10th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to go to Europe; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can operate; will do some chamber-work if required; has good reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON; GOOD hair-dresser and dress-maker; will assist in house-keeping if required; best City references. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 46 1st av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, who is a good laundress; a splendid ironer, and will help in the chamber-work; best of reference. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two respectable Protestant girls; the one as first-class laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at 225 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant American woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., near 24th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., near 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, with a full and healthy breast, a child to nurse at her residence; best reference given. Call at 322 East 26th st., first floor, back. Mrs. M. Stevens.

NURSE.—AS NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN AND seamstress; would like to travel; good references. Address Protestant, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk would like a baby to nurse at a low rate. Mrs. Davis, No. 454 West 32d st., second story, back room.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; a young infant a specialty; no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN TO GO TO Europe with a family; also, a German girl, would like to travel; best references. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a quiet, intelligent, amiable girl, who will make herself generally useful. Call or address Kate, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to go abroad as nurse or with a lady; two years' City reference; must be a good family. Address No. 693 6th av., bakery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE and plain sewing; City reference. Apply or address No. 133 Macdougal st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman person, to go to Philadelphia as seamstress or maid in hotel or private family; speaks French and English. Address D., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman; is a good family seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the day; can be well recommended. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with four years' reference from last place, as seamstress; cut, fit, and operate on machine; City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 573 2d av., in the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and maid; is a good operator; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress, by the day or month; can cut and fit dresses and cloaks; also children's clothes. Address Dress-maker, No. 240 1st av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 6 West 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING, AND obliging young woman; would like a place as first-class waitress; understands cleaning silver, getting up salads, tend furnace, and can take a man's place; superior City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's washing, fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen. Address No. 147 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS; gentlemen's and ladies' washing done at home in the neatest manner; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 33d st.

WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman to do washing and ironing; can be well recommended; prices moderate. Call on Mrs. J. C., No. 151 West 24th st., third floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden or work a small one, and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman and assist with gardening and do the work around the house. Address, for two days, Wipp, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; strictly temperate; careful, accustomed City driver; thorough man with horses, carriages, &c.; City or country; would make himself generally useful; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; can be highly recommended. Call on or address R. L., at J. B. Brewster's, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; married, with one child. Refers by permission to T. B. Graham, New-York Gold Exchange.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; is an excellent, careful driver and trainer of ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses; has lived with best of families the past eighteen years. Call or address Coachman, at D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av., for one week.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; both Protestants; man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; wife as nurse and seamstress, who is well experienced in the care of children. Call or address S. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; good City driver; in last place four years, left on account of the death of the gentleman. Call or address for two days W. C., No. 1,315 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; can drive in both harness; can milk and do plain garden work; can mow and edge walks, and not afraid of work. Address J. R., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY man, English; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c., and plain gardening; willing and obliging; best references. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert, Box 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; Protestant; first-class reference; City or country. Call on or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has good City reference, and well experienced in the care of road horses; either City or country. Call or address P. S., No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stilling's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address J. H., care of J. B. Brewster, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as first-class coachman and groom; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; can be highly recommended from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress. Address No. 537 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; best of City references. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 40 West 10th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY A married man, Protestant, to take charge of a small farm or garden; has had seventeen years' experience at farming; his wife is capable of taking care of a dairy; has got a good recommendation from his last place. Call or address No. 43 Vesey st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN. — UNDERstands the proper treatment of horses, cows, &c., and the cultivation of all vegetables thoroughly; fruits, flowers, lawns; Protestant; married, with or without family; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address J., gardener, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; first-class florist, grape, fruit, and vegetable grower; best reference. Call or address W. M., Gardener's Home, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE and well-recommended young man, (Protestant,) as gardener and florist; would go as second man to a respectable place. Address W. B., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and the entire charge of a gentleman's place; five years' good reference. Address G. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHly competent in every branch of the business; married, no children; references very good. Address B. B., Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN. CALL at or address Mr. Flemming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH GARDENER, aged twenty-five; understands management of plants, fruit, flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Address W. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer, wishes an engagement. Address William, Post Office Box 1.585.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON A GENtleman's farm; is a good worker and careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; can furnish best references. Address I, Box No. 225 *Times* Office, for two days.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE;) HE HAS good experience for travel; speaks three different languages; excellent references. Address D. E., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN who can speak German, English, and Danish fluently, also some Spanish, as waiter in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; has had great experience and can furnish excellent City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is willing and obliging; City reference. Address H. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED, in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business. Address for two days M. T., No. 524 8th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; QUICK, active, and obliging; is a good waiter, &c.; no objection to the country. Address Smith, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family. Call at No. 6 East 48th st., present employer's.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL and man of the better class, for an American family on a farm; the man must understand farm work and the girl must be trustworthy, competent, and willing; also, able to sew. Address FARMER, Station D., giving name, address, and references.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan to take charge of and do the work for a small family; references required. Call at No. 139 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 35 West 51st st.; reference required; ring upper bell.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class cook for a small private family; reference required. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and laundress; good City reference required. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., before 11 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA....WED., April 5
JAVA......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA......WED., April 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK........SATURDAY, March 18, at 10:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | England, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........March 30.
ATLAS..........April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER....Sat., March 18 | HABSBURG...Sat., April 1
MOSEL.....Sat., March 25 | NECKER......Sat., April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........MARCH 18
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, March 18

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 30 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

NOTICE.—TO EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Before signing so-called bondholders' agreement inform yourselves by reading circular, which can be procured by sending your address to JAMES H. WILSON, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York City.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP,

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 74 University place, corner 13th st., will, as heretofore, give special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at residences of parties declining house-keeping, or at his spacious sales-room as above.

BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in two certain chattel mortgages, I shall expose for sale at public auction, by J. W. CAMPBELL, Jr., auctioneer, on the premises, No. 176 William street, on FRIDAY, March 17, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the lithographic tools, presses, stones, and photographic camera lens, and implements and general office furniture and fixtures of the establishment.
FREDERICK G. ANDERSON, Attorney for mortgagee.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSES for FURNITURE, &c., NOS. 7 AND 12 WASHINGTON PLACE, between Broadway and Greene st.

Special accommodations and separate compartments for the storage of furniture, pianos, baggage, trunks, mirrors, liquors, carriages, sleighs, and other property. Goods packed and shipped to any part of the United States and Europe. FURNITURE, &c., SOLD AT AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE. ADVANCES MADE ON GOODS on storage and on private sale. Insurance effected on all kinds of goods, as we are the agents of several insurance companies, representing over ten millions of dollars. Insurance on these warehouses is one-half the rate of others.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO., Office, No. 7 Washington place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f25-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Bianchi, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1875.
S. P. BELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh3-1aw6wF* No. 52 John st., New-York City.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock; also, a SIX PER CENT. INTEREST DIVIDEND on the outstanding certificates of profits; also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1869, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after March 13, 1876, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled. The above dividends payable in cash on demand. Also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1875.
WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a partner with the above capital, in a temperance hotel near the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia; the best of reference given and required. Address TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A PARTY OWNING ONE OF the most prominent stores in New-York would like to arrange with a competent and energetic pharmacist with capital to extend the business. C. S. D., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—PARTNER IN RESTAURANT. Address C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND, and JOSEPH HOLLAND, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said acts; and that the eighth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh17-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. CRONEY, Jr., and JOSEPH M. SHUTE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James H. Croney, Jr., and Joseph M. Shute, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CONRAD C. STUTTS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Conrad C. Stutts, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS PEISER and JACOB PEISER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts in their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL H. STIEFEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the first day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH J. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John H. Wilcox and Ralph J. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1874.
mh10-1aw3wF* JOHN JEROLOMAN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN BENTLEY SQUIER and ALBERT CLARK SQUIER, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY A. KENT, Jr., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by the order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh3-1aw3wF*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY SCHWARZ, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1876.
LEWIS HAAS, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wF* No. 232 Church street, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SECOND-story connecting rooms, also, single room, to rent, with board, from April 1, to parties desiring a refined home.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, the last of April I will have delightful rooms with good board. Apply at present at No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Rooms, third floor, front, with board, for 1st of April; one fourth floor room; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 331.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of front rooms, bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, together or separately; also, room for a gentleman; strictly first-class board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Possession April 1; family private; references. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has rooms to let, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

BROOKLYN.—PARTIES DESIRING BOARD with first-class accommodations, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished room, fourth floor, front, to let, with board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant suites of rooms; fine basement for office.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA-SIZE FRONT hall-room, with board.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 128 East 23d st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE AN ARRANGEment with a private family (not a boarding-house) from April 1 to October, with full board; bath-room connecting with room, indispensable; location above 34th st., between Madison and 6th avs.; one owning their house preferred. Address APPLETON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WANT A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without meals, near Fifth Avenue Hotel; a liberal price will be paid for superior accommodations. Address W., Box No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN QUIET Christian family; terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, AT least four rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, on first or second floor, from 1st May; private table preferred; situation not above 42d st.; location and accommodation must be unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,428.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young gentleman, a room with or without board, below 46th st., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address, stating terms, R. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, living in an exceedingly neat and attractive house, offer to a gentleman a beautifully furnished room, without board, or with breakfast; location central and very desirable; neighborhood unexceptionable. Address M. G., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR TO RENT, WITHOUT meals or with private table, by the year or less time, on 5th av., near 48th st. Address H. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 12X15, WITH GAS, water, and closets; nicely furnished; $2 75 a week. Call or address 70 Meadow st., Hoboken, N. J.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family would be glad to let two or four large and pleasant rooms, with good board, at Bloomfield, N. J.; situation and appointments would be satisfactory; family carriage. Address Mrs. L., Post Office Box No. 19, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED—FROM 1ST JUNE, FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations in the country for a gentleman, wife, two children, and two nurses; location must be within three hours of New-York; healthful beyond question; surroundings cheerful and attractive. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,498.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

the Valuable Collection of

Original Modern Oil Paintings,

Statuary, Bronzes,

and Library of Art,

belonging to

MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY,

And remain till the evenings of

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 29TH & 30TH INST., when they will be sold at auction, sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS

his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

at extraordinarily low prices,

at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,
WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS,
DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-1aw6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-class cabinet furniture for sale cheap, to close out business. No. 136 8th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

The CONTINUED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the series of STANDARD COMEDIES AND DRAMAS now being presented at this Theatre UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONES FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

The programme for this and the ensuing week will therefore be as follows:

THE WONDER.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

At the Matinee, SATURDAY, March 18, reappearance of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE in the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

MONDAY, March 20, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY Evening, March 21, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY Evening, March 22, THE WONDER.
THURSDAY Evening, March 23, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
FRIDAY Evening, March 24, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY MATINEE, THE WONDER.
SATURDAY Evening, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Box-book now open for the entire season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to inform the public that owing to a slight indisposition of both Signors Brignoli and Tagliapietra, which prevented their attending the necessary rehearsals of LA TRAVIATA,

The début in Italian opera of Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM,

Announced FOR THIS EVENING, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED until the return of the company from Philadelphia, due notice of which will be given in future advertisements.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 18, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS MATINEE For the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union, IL TROVATORE.

Seats for sale at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS and the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, March 18.

Committee.

Mrs. GEO. W. CULLUM..........President
Mrs. B. S. CHURCH..........Secretary
Mrs. N. P. HOSACK..........Treasurer

Mrs. Henry H. Parker, Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Howard Crosby,
Mrs. T. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Parke Godwin,
Mrs. C. A. Arthur, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. F. S. Banks, Mrs. Warden Pell.

GRAND TITIENS MATINEE. IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her celebrated character of LEONORA.

Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER......Lessees and Managers

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) last performance of LED ASTRAY, with its great UNION SQUARE THEATRE CAST.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) two performances of the TWO ORPHANS. AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Next week the greatest of the current successes, ROSE MICHEL, with Miss ROSE EYTINGE and a magnificent cast specially selected.

All the beautiful scenery and costumes from the Union Square Theatre will be used in the production.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, FIRST BEETHOVEN NIGHT. VON BULOW will play Sonata Patetica, opus 13; Adagio con Variazioni, opus 34; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 1 in E flat; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2 in C sharp minor; Sonata, opus 110, in A flat; Fantasia, opus 77, Fifteen variations; Fuga ed Andante, finale on a theme of the Sinfonia eroica, opus 35, in E flat.

WEDNESDAY, March 22—Second Beethoven night.
THURSDAY, March 23—First Beethoven Matinée.
FRIDAY, March 24—Third Beethoven night.
SATURDAY, March 25—Second Beethoven Matinée.

ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union square. Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN..........Manager

Success of the ideal vaudeville, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Extra attractions; splendid selection of Irish songs and ballads, comedy, opera, burlesque.

MINNIE PALMER, N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., STAR COMPANY.

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. POPULAR PRICES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

For particulars send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. J. WOOD & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

S. C. Decker and J. M. Decker are alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, March 11, 1876.
A. J. WOOD.
S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business under the firm name and style of DECKER & COMPANY, and will continue in the same line of business heretofore carried on by the firm of A. J. Wood & Co.
S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.
EDWARD M. WRIGHT.
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS.
JOHN B. DUER.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the MUNICIPAL OXYGEN GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said corporation on the 9th day of March, 1876, will make application by petition at a General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the first Monday of May, 1876, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name, and to assume the name and title of the MUNICIPAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
VARNUM & HARISON,
Attorneys for the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company of the City of New-York, 110 Broadway, New-York.
mh17-1aw6wF

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF ROSE MICHEL.

114TH TO 121ST TIME OF ROSE MICHEL. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

Seats may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be presented for the first time on the English-speaking stage, Sardou's last work, the charming comedy in four acts, entitled

FERREOL.

In this representation the following favorite artists will participate: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, T. E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, Becks, Thompson, Quigley and Collins; and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, (her first appearance here,) Augusta Raymond, and Ida Jeffreys, (her first appearance on any stage.)

. The scenes used in this play have all been painted expressly for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage.

Seats for the opening night of FERREOL may now be secured.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

```
PPP  II  QQQ  U   U  EEEE
P  P II Q   Q U   U  E
PPP  II Q   Q U   U  EEE
P    II  QQQ  U   U  E
P    II    Q   UUU   EEEE
```

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE. ONE HUNDRED TIMES. PIQUE.

The great living characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, Belle Wharton, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

"PIQUE" CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, TO-DAY, MARCH 17.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 1. EVENING, 7:45.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

. The decorations and silk programmes both days

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH MONTH.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

. NEXT WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the ferries and hotels.

EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

FIFTH WEEK of Rowe's successful humorous comedy, BRASS. BRASS.

Mr. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY, (that "perverter of truth.") Miss Rose Wood, Miss Rose Lisle, Miss Marie Louise, Mrs. J. W. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, V. Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, Cyril Searle, J. W. Brutone. Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, (entrance next door,) 50 cents. In compliance with the request of the President of the Sir Knights of St. Patrick and several of the national societies, THE GRAND DRAMATIC CELEBRATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 18th.

MATINEE at 2. EVENING at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, March 18, at 8.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, Friday, March 17, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Mr. GEORGE MATZKA, Conductor.

Symphony, No. 2, in C, Raff. Ballade et Polonaise for the Violin, Vieuxtemps, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Symphony, "Unfinished," Schubert. "Ciaconna," Violin solo, (by request,) Bach, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Overture, "Faust," Spohr.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the Concert, $2; tickets with reserved seats for general rehearsal $1. For sale at Decker Bros'., 33 Union square; 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

CHICKERING HALL.

PROF. CROMWELL'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Special THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 17, The Magnificent Scenery of Ireland.

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2. THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF PARIS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—THE LAST ROME.

Reserved seats only 50 cents.

Organ selections by Prof. MULLER, Organist.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

PEAKED,

A burlesque of to-morrow by Kenward Philp, in which G. K. Fortescue, G. H. Macdermott, John Wild, and company take part. A new olio of fun, in which the renowned Garnella Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Buckley, Turner, Dave Reed, Larry Tooley, Ella Wesner, and 50 others perform every evening and matinees EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. & BROADWAY.

Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock. A Phairy Phantasie of Phavce, Pholly, Phrolic, and Phun. Matinee TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock.

The Sculptor's Dream, Out on a Lark, Oneida Community, My Wife's Bonnet. Miss Emily Prior, Lawrence Sisters, Horace Western, Virginia Stickney. Sensation. A Galaxy of Sixty Brilliant Stars in Variety Olio. Fifty beautiful young ladies Monday next.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8. T. G. RIGGS in the great sensation, entitled VOTES.

MATINEE AT 2. SHELDON, T. WOOD, COLTON, EMILY MAYNARD, M. STEWART, Mrs. BERRELL, in THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

GENERAL ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

BURBANK—GILDER.

AT STEINWAY HALL, MARCH 18.

Tickets 50 cents, with reserved seat.

At Pond's, No. 39 Union square and No. 162 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD PIANO; or would exchange a fine horse for one. Address HARD TIMES, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—Saturday, March 18, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on THE LIFE HISTORY OF ANIMALS, illustrated by drawings and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner 6th av. and 20th st.—The third in the course of sermons for the Friday evenings in Lent will be preached March 17 by Rev. C. C. Tiffany. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 208 EAST 20TH st., near Gramercy Park; $450 a year. Inquire at stable.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Bertholf's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLSALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.

No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

A REMARKABLE SUIT.

THE CASE OF ASH AGAINST ASTOR.

A VERDICT AGAINST MR. HENRY ASTOR FOR $20,000 FOR CRUELTY TO A LITTLE GIRL—THE CHARGES FLATLY DENIED BY THE DEFENSE—DILATORY MOTIONS DENIED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—The trial of the suit of Josephine Ash, by her guardian, against Henry Astor, to recover $20,000 damages for alleged cruelty to her when a child, was continued to-day before Judge Barnard, in the Circuit Court. The case is attracting unusual interest, not only on account of the social standing of the defendant as one of the Astor family, residing at Red Hook, but from the facts attending the complaint, alleging almost unparalleled cruelty.

Josephine Ash, the plaintiff, who was the first witness called in the case, attracted much sympathy when brought into the court-room in her guardian's arms, and still more when her disabled ankles and legs were shown to the jury. She said she was now thirteen years of age, and had known Mr. Astor as long as she could remember; it was while living on his farm at Red Hook that the assault was made upon her; while with her brother and sister one day, Mr. Astor asked them if they had ever seen him drunk, and repeating the question to her she answered, "Yes, when you came up from New-York," and then he struck her on the back, knocking her from the chair in which she was sitting. Her cries brought her father and mother into the room, and she was put to bed. The next day she was taken sick, and though everything that professional skill could suggest had been tried she had not been able to walk since that time.

Her father, John S. Ash, testified that at the time he had just returned from Barrytown with a mail for Mr. Astor, and while looking for him glanced through the bay-window and saw him strike the child, and heard her scream and fall. This witness then described the efforts made to effect a cure, and the present painful condition of his child, she being unable to sit up or even to move around except by crawling upon the floor. Mr. Astor, the day after the assault, the witness said, exacted a promise of him never to speak of the affair, for fear that it might get to the "Governor's" ears, and afterward paid some of the bills for medical treatment. Mr. Ash said that at the time he was both a farmer and a companion for Mr. Astor, leaving his employ in 1871. Some time before this Mr. Astor promised to put $5,000 in the bank for the girl, providing the secret was kept, but this had never been done. From the time of leaving his employ in 1871 the witness had not seen Mr. Astor until the meeting in court.

The defense was opened to-day, and was as remarkable as the prosecution, being a flat contradiction of every charge. Mr. Newkirk, of counsel for the defense, said that if the story of the prosecution was true, it was the most extraordinary case ever brought before a court of justice. Their answer was that it was a conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Astor; that the letters read referred only to the marriage of the defendant, which he desired should be kept a secret, as it was against the wishes of his parents, and beyond this the defense would prove that at the time of the alleged assault Mr. Astor was in New-York.

Mr. Astor was the first witness called, and after stating that at present he lived at Copake, Columbia County, denied one by one the different statements of Mr. Ash and his daughter. In 1868 he resided at Red Hook, when Mr. Ash and family came there, and staid until 1871. "I took Ash to work," said Mr. Astor, "out of charity." He was in New-York when the child was taken sick, and had never struck her, accidentally or otherwise, and no claim was ever made on him for the expenses of medical treatment. He never spoke of depositing $5,000 for the child, and never asked Ash not to tell the "Governor." He continued: "I was married May 4, 1871, and had been paying attentions to my wife for two years. Mr. Ash knew of it, as his wife was my wife's sister. My parents objected to the match. Nothing in the letters shown alludes to the injuries of the child, but only to my complicated marriage. I know the girl, and may some time have asked the children if they had seen me drunk, and certainly was not angry or indignant when she said she only saw me so when I came from New-York. I was in New-York on the particular occasion referred to—September, 1868—and went down the day the child was taken sick." Referring to the statement of the plaintiff, that on the day of the assault Mr. Astor first asked her into the room to hear him preach, and then asked her the question given above, the witness said, though not a preacher, he did sometimes preach to them from the Bible, and very likely they came into the room to hear him. He had a surplice on on that occasion. The Bible he had made a study. Reference was made by counsel to a tin box, which was repaired in New-York by a man named Meyers, but he could not recollect telling this man he was going to put money in it for the child. There was $10,000 in it. Mr. Astor concluded by stating that upon a certain occasion he did get intoxicated in New-York, and locked his wife and Mr. Ash in a room. Beyond this, his testimony was merely in relation to his courtship and marriage.

Mrs. Malvina Astor recollected the sickness of Josephine, and went to see her the next morning after it began. Asking what the matter was, Mrs. Ash told her she didn't know exactly, but thought it was only a fever; nothing being said regarding any assault by Mr. Astor; in fact, she never knew that it was claimed that Mr. Astor hurt the child until the summonses were served last Fall; Mr. and Mrs. Ash both told her that Mr. Astor was in New-York when the child was taken sick, and after the latter was able to get about again she frequently came to her [Mrs. Astor's] father's house, but she never heard her say anything about Mr. Astor having struck her.

Mrs. John W. Deinhardt and John C. Deinhardt, the latter a brother-in-law of Mr. Astor, made similar statements, corroborating the previous testimony, especially as to the sickness of the child, which they were told by the physician was merely a fever, attended with a heavy cold. Nothing had been said to them regarding Mr. Astor, except that he was in New-York on the day the child was taken sick.

Dr. George W. Wetmore, of Red Hook, testified to being called to attend Ash's mother, wife, and child that died. Mr. Ash called his attention to the crippled girl. He examined the child, and found emaciation of the lower third of the body, diseased condition of the spine, affecting the lower limbs, &c. He asked Mr. Ash if the child had ever had any injuries of any sort, and Mr. Ash told him no, not to his knowledge. All witness could infer from Mr. Ash was that it came on insidiously, without any apparent cause. Such conditions do come on in that way.

Franklin Deinhardt testified to Ash telling him he didn't know what was the matter with the child, as did also his wife; they said nothing about Mr. Astor.

John W. Deinhardt testified to being the grandfather of Josephine Ash, and that her father told him that Dr. Benedict had almost killed Josephine by giving her too powerful medicine; Mr. Ash in Esslestyne's office, at Rhinebeck, said Mr. Astor had kicked her, and that she was crawling around like a snake.

Hiram Meyers, for the prosecution, testified to soldering a box for Mr. Astor, but did not know what was in it; Mr. Astor told witness afterward, in May, 1871, that he meant to put $5,000 in the bank for the little girl, and if Ash kept his word he was going to give him $200 or $300.

Dr. C. N. Campbell testified that he never knew of a case of a healthy six-year-old child taken suddenly with disease of the spine resulting in paralysis or curvature of the spine, unless from injury or brain disease.

Josephine Ash was again placed on the witness stand, and testified that none of the Deinhardts ever asked her how her injuries occurred.

Henry Astor was recalled, and testified that he didn't tell Hiram Meyers about the $5,000; never intended to do it, nor never said so.

Ex-Judge Newkirk, of Hudson, summed up for the defense. He claimed that it was improbable that a child thirteen years of age could detail what happened to her when she was only five years old, and asked that no reliance be placed on Josephine Ash's testimony. He also claimed the existence of other suspicious facts, and charged that Mr. Ash's testimony had been contradicted by nine respectable witnesses. At the close of ex-Judge Newkirk's argument, Hon. Homer A. Nelson began the summing up for the plaintiff. He referred to the fact that formerly all the Deinhardts were friends of Ash and of the little plaintiff. Now one of them is the wife of Astor; the grandmother is on the Astor farm; in fact, the whole family is living on the wealth of the defendant. He claimed that the little girl's testimony stood unimpeached, and that no witness had questioned Mr. Ash's veracity.

Judge Barnard then charged the jury. He said the case was more than usually important, from the fact that the injury has resulted in the total crippling of the child, and therefore the damages are important. All the surroundings are of an aggravating character. Under the facts and evidence in the case, there was no justification for the act, if such act was performed. The whole question devolves upon one issue by Mr. Astor, "I didn't do it." The case must be judged by the evidence, irrespective of any pity for the child. Here Judge Barnard cited the facts as understood by him, speaking directly to the scene of the assault; told who was present, and reiterated Mr. Astor's full and exhaustive denial, charging that the proofs on both sides were irreconcilable. He charged the jury to apply their knowledge of infant character as to whether Josephine Ash would be affected by some thousands of dollars to tell a falsehood; also take in account whether, as she loved her father, he had not told her what to say. Somebody tells a lie deliberately. Why should a child struck down one day become totally helpless the next without the entire community knowing it? Witnesses deny that they had heard of it, and if this be so, it is amazing. It is for the jury to say where the truth is, and to determine the credibility of witnesses. If the child has made out a cause of action, he is liable to pay, and must compensate for the extreme consequences. There is no appearance of proof that he designed it, and therefore the jury must dismiss any inflammatory idea of compensation. There is no standard, no rule. It must be such a sum as the evidence fairly demands.

At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired, and after an absence of two and a half hours returned with a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiff. The announcement caused an outburst of applause, which the court quickly suppressed. The court also allowed $1,000 additional to the plaintiff for costs. Hon. Henry M. Taylor, of counsel for defense, made a motion for a new trial on the exceptions taken, which was denied. He also moved a stay of proceedings for thirty days, which was also denied, on the ground, as the court expressed it, that "the little child is liable to die at any moment," but the court granted a stay of twenty days after entry of judgment.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ONE OF TWEED'S CONTRACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED—TWO ORDINANCES PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, the President, Samuel A. Lewis, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, Alderman Purroy introduced a resolution amending the section of the ordinance of 1866, prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the City boundaries, as far as it applied to Fleetwood and Jerome Parks. The amendment, he said, was designed to prevent legal interference with sporting in those localities.

After the passage of the resolution Alderman Twomey offered another, instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to investigate and report all facts in his possession relating to the contract granted in 1869 by William M. Tweed, when Commissioner of Streets, to Benjamin C. Clark, a Wall street broker, to furnish iron water mains to the City at a cost of $60 per ton. This contract, the resolution alleged, was renewed during the incumbency of Commissioner Van Nort, without proper advertising for estimates and bids, rendering its legality therefore extremely questionable. Alderman Twomey contended that, since experienced business men had offered to furnish the same, or even superior, material at $38 per ton, it was eminently proper that the board should ascertain as to the legality of a contract which enabled a mere speculator to make a profit of $22 on every ton of iron he furnished to the City, amounting in the aggregate to an immense sum, which might be saved to the tax-payers. After some further debate the resolution was adopted.

Upon motion of Alderman Guntzer, a resolution was passed providing that all cases of violations of corporation ordinances should be tried in the courts of the districts in which the violations may have been committed.

After some further general business a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to inform the council as to the number of buildings leased by the City, and how many are occupied; and another was passed directing him to fit up a room in the City Hall for the use of the Clerk of the Marine Court.

A warm discussion occurred resulting in the passage of the new hack ordinance recently vetoed by the Mayor. After an equally warm discussion, a vote was taken sustaining the Mayor's veto of the ordinance providing for the placing of theatre bill boards on the street curbs.

The ordinance permitting merchants, upon the payment of a fee of $1, to place awnings and side curtains in front of their stores, provided the said merchants can obtain the consent of the occupants of the buildings on each side, and also that of the proprietor of the building itself, was also passed over the Mayor's veto.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVAL.

Over four thousand persons attended the noon prayer meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The requests to pray were, as usual, read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, and contained among them petitions for prayers for two ladies who were addicted to the use of opium. After the responsive prayer Mr. Sankey sang a solo, and Mr. Moody preached on "Affliction," selecting his text from the 190th Psalm: "Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now I keep thy word." Afflictions, he said, though they were dreaded by men were what, after all, brought us nearer our God. After prayer and the singing of the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Booth and Rogers. After another hymn the benediction was pronounced. The usual meetings for men and women were held at the conclusion of the service.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, nearly five thousand persons assembled at the evening services, that number having gathered within the building shortly after the opening of the doors. The time was employed until Mr. Moody's arrival by singing some of the more popular hymns in the collection. The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "God loved the world of sinners lost," which was followed by prayer by Bishop Janes. Mr. Sankey then sang the solo, "It passeth the knowledge; that dear love of Thine!" and Mr. Moody began his sermons on "Love." His discourse was an effective argument to prove the truth of the saying, "God is love." The great trouble, he contended, was that man strove to measure divine love by the standard of human love. There was an end to human love, but the love of God is unchangeable and everlasting. In the midst of his sermon the speaker, detecting one of the audience sleeping, exclaimed: "There sits a man asleep! I hope he'll wake up to hear this—that God loves him." After prayer the congregation sang, "Jesus, lover of my soul," which was succeeded by the benediction. The usual supplementary meetings were then held.

AN INDIGNANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

About nine months ago G. W. Blunt, the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Licensing of Sailors' Boarding-houses, complained to District Attorney Britton, of Kings County, that a number of persons were keeping sailors' boarding-houses in Brooklyn, without having taken out licenses to do so. Several indictments were found, but the cases were never brought to trial, and on the 15th inst. Mr. Blunt sent a letter to District Attorney Britton saying that numerous complaints were being received by him in regard to the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in Brooklyn, who had no licenses. He referred to the fact that a number of indictments had been found, and said that unless something was done in the matter he should apply to the Governor. To this letter the District Attorney replied as follows:

> *George W. Blunt, President:*
>
> I have carefully examined the act of the Legislature sent me by you, and I find no clause therein legalizing insolence, even by the President of your society. Indictments were procured through this office, as you state, and after procurement no further proceedings were had, at your own request, as the only purpose, as stated by you, in procuring the indictments, was to make the defendants take out a license. Your threats to report me to the Governor will have no effect upon me in any way. I propose to discharge the duties of this office quite regardless of any such stuff, and shall prosecute whomsoever I am by my duty required to prosecute, even if, as appears to be the fact by your report in this case, the result is only to aid a few officials to squeeze a little money out of the delinquents to be absorbed even to the last cent in paying salaries to themselves.
>
> Yours, &c.,
>
> WINCHESTER BRITTON,
>
> District Attorney, Kings County.

Mr. Blunt replied that the statement that no further proceedings were had at his request is untrue.

AFFAIRS OF THE BROKEN BANK.

The newly-elected Directors of the Bank of the State of New-York met yesterday and employed the time during which they were waiting to learn from Washington the decision of the authorities in making a thorough examination of the books of the bank. The only action that was taken in addition to the examination of the books, so far as was made public, was the election of Mr. Lawrence Turnure to the position of Vice President of the bank. Nothing new was elicited from the Directors, or from Mr. Duer, the late President, in regard to the affairs of the bank, Mr. Duer saying that the Directors were anxious not to make anything public, and that he was not authorized to say anything for them. Mr. August Belmont, one of the Directors, refused to say whether any news had been received from Washington in regard to the expected permission of the Controller of the Currency for the bank to reorganize on $1,000,000 capital, but it was understood from other sources that no such news had been received. The question of a resumption of business remains in abeyance until the basis of reorganization shall have been settled.

THE STATEN ISLAND SHAD FISHERIES.

The shad fishermen, who should at this time be busy among their boats, poles, and nets, are lazily lounging about their huts waiting for an encouraging word from the Pilot Commissioners. The suppression of this trade will drive some twenty thousand dollars from the island, and deprive a large number of men of a livelihood. The recent decision of the Commissioners is mainly due to the action of the North River shad fishermen, who, for the past few years have encroached upon the channel and impeded navigation. The law, as it reads to-day, will not permit the putting down of poles in water more than six feet deep. The fishermen say that it would be so much labor lost to put them in such a depth of water, as they would not catch a single fish. The Staten Island fishermen have been in the habit of putting their nets in the shallow water in the neighborhood of Robbin's Reef, and as very few vessels can pass there they say it is a hardship that they should not be permitted to place their poles there, as they will not interfere with navigation. The number of shad sent to this market by the island fishermen is about twenty-five thousand, and a reduction in the number will increase the price, notwithstanding the increased supply that is expected from artificial propagation. Up to within five years, the first shad was expected in our bay and river by March 15, but the severe Winters that have visited these shores during that time, have delayed their arrival until the 1st of April. But the mildness of this year led those who ought to know, to expect the arrival of the fish earlier than usual.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

A BROOKLYN MORGUE MYSTERY.

THE BODY OF THE MAIMED CORPSE IDENTIFIED—THE POLICE DOUBT THE IDENTIFICATION—WHO IS THE DROWNED MAN?

Another new and somewhat startling phase of the case of the corpse found in the water at the foot of fifty-second street, Bay Ridge, on Monday last, was developed yesterday morning in the appearance at the Brooklyn Morgue of a man who claimed to be a friend of the deceased. This man is John G. North, a resident of New-Haven, Conn., who said that he had been looking for his missing friend since last August, without success. He said that he was an agent for a life insurance company in New-Haven, and that in 1847 a sea Captain named Thomas Hamlin had his life insured in the company in which he is interested for $5,000, and that in 1849 Hamlin took out a further policy for $2,500. North said that Hamlin left New-Haven in the early part of last August and came to New-York, since which time none of his friends had seen him. He stopped while here at the United States Hotel in Fulton street, from which place he wrote to his family in New-Haven, informing them that he was going to Philadelphia to purchase a vessel. Not hearing from him for some time afterward his friends became alarmed, and search was made for him. They traced him to New-York, and ascertained that he had left the United States Hotel on the morning of Aug. 6, saying that he was going to Philadelphia to purchase a vessel, and that he had in his possession at that time about $3,000 in money. The Morgues of New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia have been searched from time to time, without satisfactory result. William North fully identified the body as that of the missing sea Captain, as did also Dr. D. E. Smith, of No. 131 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, a brother-in-law of Capt. Hamlin. When asked why he was so positive about the identity of the body, Mr. North said the Captain had an abscess on one of his hips when alive, which left a large scar, and when he turned the body over he found a corresponding scar on the hip. He also said that he recognized it by the general appearance of the chest, the shape of the head and forehead, and the height of the body.

Notwithstanding the protestations of Mr. North and Dr. Smith that they were positive as to the identity of the body, both Coroner Simms and Superintendent Campbell declined to be so easily satisfied, and refused to surrender the body. Detective Folk was detailed to work up the case, and Dr. Shepard was ordered to make another and more searching examination of the remains, to ascertain whether the missing leg was amputated before death or had dropped off in the course of decomposition since it had lain in the water. Capt. Hamlin, his friend North said, had two legs the last time he saw him. Superintendent Campbell suggested to Mr. North that the wife of the missing man should be sent for, as it was presumed that she would be more likely to be able to identify him than any one else. This Mr. North objected to, saying that the woman was weak and nervous, and he was afraid she would not be able to stand the shock.

Dr. Shepard made the examination required, and said that as the separation was made at the joint, he was unable to reach it, and could not tell whether it was amputated during life or not. He made one important discovery, however, and that was that the toes of the remaining foot were joined together by an adhering membrane, which made the owner of it perfectly web-footed. This being such a rare and distinguishing mark, Dr. Shepard, in calling the attention of Detective Folk to it, remarked that there was something by which the body could be identified beyond question or doubt. Superintendent Campbell immediately telegraphed to the wife of Capt. Hamlin, asking her if her husband had any peculiar marks or deformities about his hands or feet. The reply was evasive and non-committal, and another dispatch was sent, demanding an immediate and explicit reply to the inquiry. The answer to this dispatch was equally unsatisfactory.

It will be remembered that at first it was supposed that the body was that of a convict on Blackwell's Island, named Gardiner, who was pushed out of a boat and drowned, in January last, by a deputy keeper named Kid. At the inquest on Wednesday two deputy keepers from Blackwell's Island were present, and decided that it was not the body of Gardiner, as his leg had been cut off near the knee, while in this instance the amputation was at the hip. Detective Folk said yesterday, however, that he was of the opinion that the body was that of Gardiner, the opinion of the keepers to the contrary notwithstanding. He said that the stocking and the remains of the shirt found on the body were precisely the same as those given to the inmates of all the institutions, and that the boot was very old and much worn, the heel being entirely worn off.

Superintendent Campbell and Coroner Simms both said they would not surrender the body until they were satisfied that those who claimed it were entitled to it, and Mr. North has gone to New-Haven to bring Capt. Hamlin's wife to Brooklyn to identify the body. The fact that an agent of a life insurance company is so anxious to identify the body and pay $7,500 insurance is commented on as singular, to say the least, as is also the fact that Mr. North claims to have been guided to success in his search for the missing Captain by the aid of a clairvoyant in Philadelphia, who told him at first sight how old he was, how many children he had, what he wanted, and how his friend met his death—by being pushed out of a boat and drowned. Superintendent Campbell has also telegraphed to the father of Gardiner to ascertain if the missing convict was web-footed.

A TIMES reporter called last night upon Dr. D. E. Smith, above referred to, and informed him that he desired to learn such facts as he was disposed to communicate in the case. Dr. Smith, in explanation of his connection with the missing Capt. Hamlin, said that his wife and Capt. Hamlin's wife were sisters. Capt. Hamlin left New-Haven, he said, in the forepart of August, having in his possession some $3,000 in money, for the purpose of purchasing an interest in a ship. He came to New-York and took a room at the United States Hotel, in Fulton street, as already stated. He wrote to his wife that he was going to Philadelphia for the purpose of making the purchase. That is the last his friends heard from him. Dr. Smith is satisfied that Capt. Hamlin never reached Philadelphia, but volunteered the theory that he had been induced by some party or parties to enter a small boat for the purpose of inspecting a vessel which had been pointed out to him as for sale and anchored in the harbor—by some one who saw him draw his money from the safe at the United States Hotel—and by him or them murdered and thrown into the water with a weight attached to his foot, by which the body was held to the bottom of the river until decomposition had so far intervened as to cause the leg to separate from the body at the hip joint. He said that as a surgeon he could say that the amputation of a leg at the hip joint was almost impossible, from the fact that in so doing the femoral artery was certain to be severed, and therefore death would inevitably ensue. Dr. Smith said that at first Capt. Hamlin's wife supposed that he had purchased a vessel in Philadelphia, or somewhere else, and shipped immediately, as was his intention, for California, around Cape Horn, and having intrusted a letter to his wife to the commander of a pilot-boat, it had miscarried. For this reason Capt. Hamlin's wife and friends were not particularly alarmed about his absence for a month or more, and then, not hearing from him, they became frightened, and began to search for him. To that end the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-York, Brooklyn, and all other localities had been visited, but without avail. He read on Tuesday morning about the finding of the body in the bay, and immediately sent his wife to view it, and telegraphed to New-Haven for Mr. North, who, he said, had known Capt. Hamlin intimately for thirty years. When asked if he knew of any malformation about the body of the Captain, or peculiar formation of his hands or feet, he said he did not, and that he did not think his wife would know of such malformation.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a reply was received to the third dispatch sent by order of Superintendent Campbell, which said that Capt. Hamlin's feet and hands were perfect.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

On complaint of Miss Anna Haberdt, a young German woman, residing at No. 43 Second street, Richard F. Scully, of the firm of Scully & Reilly, liquor-dealers, at No. 361 Bowery, corner of Fourth street, was arrested in a civil suit instituted against him by Miss Haberdt to recover $3,000, for alleged betrayal under promise of marriage. Scully gave $3,000 bail to await the issue of the suit.

Miss Wilhelmina Brown, of Ludlow street, near Grand, instituted a suit against Theodore Friedman, the son of a German Count, who was stopping at a hotel on Broadway, living on remittances sent him by his father, to recover damages resulting from her betrayal under promise of marriage. Friedman was arrested as he was on the point of departing for Germany, and was married to his victim in Ludlow Street Jail. Miss Brown, who is of very prepossessing appearance, and is well educated, was in an agony of grief when she found that Friedman was about to leave for Germany, and she implored her counsel, Mr. Howe, to do his utmost to cause him to marry her and save her honor, and shield from disgrace the child of which she was soon to become the mother. Friedman, on being arrested, consented to marry Miss Brown.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

A desperate attempt was made to rob the jewelry store of Moses Silverstein, No. 570 Grand street, yesterday, about 11 o'clock. The store is solely attended by Mr. Silverstein, who is in delicate health. Yesterday, two young ruffians, members of the Corlears Hook gang, came into the store drunk and asked to see some rings. On Mr. Silverstein going to the end of the counter to get a tray of rings one of the ruffians drew a clasp-knife, and clutching Mr. Silverstein by the throat cut him in the face, saying, "You ——, if you don't keep still I'll cut your guts out." The other thief broke one of the show-cases, and was about removing the jewelry when Mr. Silverstein grappled with the thief who had hold of him. In the struggle Mr. Silverstein was cut across the hand. By this time the neighbors and passers-by had become alarmed, and the thieves seeing that their daring effort at robbery was a failure fled from the store. The one who had cut Mr. Silverstein with the knife ran right into the arms of Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who took him to the Station-house corner of Attorney and Delancey streets, where he gave his name as James McDevitt, aged nineteen years, and was recognized as a noted young thief and vagabond. Capt. Clinchy brought him before Superintendent Walling, who had his photograph taken. On being arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market, McDevitt was fully committed for trial.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE SUIT.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The rather odd divorce suit of Catherine E. Collins against Charles E. Collins was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to confirm the report of D. P. Ingraham, the Referee appointed to determine the question of alimony for the plaintiff. It appears that the parties were married in California in 1853. They separated in 1867, and on Sept. 4 in the following year an agreement of separation was entered into between the parties. Under this the plaintiff received $5,000 in cash, and lots near San Francisco valued at $4,500. The defendant then, it is alleged, traveled to Europe with another woman, they living as man and wife. Mrs. Collins was not satisfied with this result, since she immediately began the present action, which is for an absolute divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery. Her application for alimony was referred to Mr. Ingraham, who reported that the agreement for separation was a bar to the application for alimony. On the motion before Judge Donohue yesterday for the confirmation of this report a long discussion was had. It was claimed on the part of Mrs. Collins that her husband is really very wealthy, his profits for the year 1869 having been $30,000 from his store in California, besides large profits from his business in this City. She was forced into the contract for separation and into the acceptance of the property thereunder by her wants and by her ignorance of the real condition of matters. On the part of the defendant, it was claimed that the amount of property to be given under the articles of separation was arrived at after a very long negotiation, in which Mrs. Collins had the advice of counsel, and in which the defendant finally complied with all her demands. The negotiations were prolonged because he was desirous of giving notes in place of cash for the amount, but, she insisting on having cash, he ultimately consented and raised $5,000 in cash by overdrafts on his business firm, at the risk of injuring his own business. He claims that his whole business capital is only about $15,000 or $16,000, and that he had greatly overdrawn his account with the firm. He also alleges that his marriage with the plaintiff was null and void from the beginning, inasmuch as she had a husband living when he married her. He says she obtained an illegal divorce from her first husband.

In reply Mrs. Collins says that Collins himself was very active and assiduous in getting the divorce; that her first husband, who was a sailor on the China seas, is dead, and probably was dead at the time of her marriage to Collins; and that the latter and herself have been living as man and wife for many years. Judge Donohue reserved his decision in regard to the confirmation of the Referee's report.

SUICIDE OF JOSEPH STRAUSS.

HE KILLS HIMSELF ON ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Joseph Strauss, well known as a former attaché of the Police Department, and as one of the founders and former President of the Societe Alsaicenne-Lorraine, committed suicide yesterday morning at the residence of his brother, Mr. Daniel Strauss, No. 24 West Eleventh street, by shooting himself through the mouth. His relatives assign financial embarrassments as the motive for the act, he having failed in the hat business a few months ago. During Tuesday and Wednesday he was confined to the house by illness, and continually brooded over his misfortunes. A proposition of his brother to settle with his creditors and send him to France or to take him into partnership in the billiard business was met by repeated refusals. On Wednesday night he retired to sleep in the back parlor of the first floor, after being attended by the family physician, and apparently slept peacefully until shortly before noon yesterday, when he arose and shot himself as described. His brother, who was in an adjoining apartment at the moment, being alarmed by the noise of the shots, rushed in only to find the unfortunate man lifeless on the floor. Mr. Strauss was a native of the City of Woerth, Alsace. During his boyhood the family went to Algeria, and afterward emigrated to this country, and settled in Louisiana. At the outbreak of the rebellion he joined the army as a private, and after a brief interval of service, was promoted to the rank of quartermaster. He was appointed patrolman in 1864 and assigned to Police Headquarters as interpreter. He subsequently became a deputy clerk and continued to fill that position until about two years ago. Among the French residents of this City he was most prominently known as the chief mover in alleviating the sufferings of the Alsacian refugees in 1872 after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. In addition to being a member of several French societies he also belonged to Normal Lodge, F. A. M., No. 523.

A FEMALE BOXING MATCH.

A NOVEL AND NONSENSICAL EXHIBITION AT HARRY HILL'S.

Some weeks ago Prof. James Campbell, the manager of Harry Hill's establishment in Houston street, conceived the idea of having as a feature of his benefit, which took place yesterday, a sparring match with boxing-gloves between two women, and offered as a prize $200 and a piece of silver-plate. The opportunity offered by Mr. Campbell was embraced by two variety dancers, Miss Nelly Saunders and Miss Rose Harland. Miss Saunders is the wife of John Saunders, a pugilist, and Miss Harland is unmarried. The former is Irish, twenty-four years old, five feet six and a half inches high, and weighs 153 pounds. Miss Harland is an English woman, twenty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, and weighs 164 pounds. The match being made, both women at once went into training, Miss Saunders under the tuition of her husband, while James Kelly gave Miss Harland her first lessons in the pugilistic art. Owing to the declarations of both ladies as to their respective intentions of conquering in the fray, what the sporting class would term "a lively mill" was anticipated, and yesterday afternoon the theatre was packed with an appreciative but noisy audience. Among the sporting men present were the three brothers Coburn, Prof. William Clarke, Ned Mallahan, "Mike" Costello, "Billy" Madden, "Butt" Rielly, "Pete" Croker, and many others. After the usual variety performance and sparring matches between Seddons' "Mouse" and "Join" Kelly, the event of the entertainment was announced. Mr. Hill introduced the lady contestants to the audience. Miss Saunders wore a white bodice, purple knee-breeches, which she had borrowed from one of the negro performers, red stockings and shoes. Miss Harland wore blue trunks and white tights. Both appeared exceedingly nervous, were very pale, tried to blush, and partially succeeded. Time was then called, and the female boxers shook hands. Miss Harland did not know what to do with her hands, but kept her head well back out of the way. Miss Saunders had a fair idea of attack and defense, but could not carry it into practice. After some preliminary sparring, Saunders managed to hit Harland fair in the face. Miss Harland endeavored to get square and was again worsted, but finally succeeded in disarranging Saunders' back hair by a vicious blow from the shoulder. Both women then smiled, and the result of the first round was announced by Prof. Clark—Saunders, 7 hits; Harland, 4. The second round was in the main a repetition of the first. Miss Saunders hitting out from the shoulder, while Miss Harland swung her hands around in the air. Score—Saunders, 14 points; Harland, 10. The third round was of a somewhat different character. Miss Harland seeing that she was overmatched in science, presumed on her superior strength, and "sailed in" for punishment. The exchanges were lively and hard. The result of this round was announced as 20 all. The wind-up was of a similar character, and Prof. Clarke, on being asked for his decision, said that under other circumstances he would have declared the match a draw, but that Miss Saunders was the winner by a point, and she accordingly received the prize and the applause of the audience. Some gentleman handed Miss Harland a ten-dollar bill, and the two female boxers left the stage arm in arm. A clever set-to between Pete Croker and Billy Madden brought the performance to a close.

NEW GRAIN RULES.

A meeting of the grain trade was held yesterday in the Managers' room of the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of giving further consideration to the new rules governing the trade. Mr. William H. Phillips, the Chairman of the Trade Committee, presided. Apart from the regular order of business, Mr. Henry F. Kneeland, on behalf of the Committee on Grain, presented the various grades for wheat and oats to take effect on all grain inspected after the 20th inst., which were adopted without much discussion. The new grain rules were then considered and some slight changes made in them. Mr. Herrick moved that they be referred back to the Special Committee on the Revision of the Rules, for classification, and with instructions to report in what respects they conflict with the existing rules, and also to suggest any amendments they may deem necessary. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the special committee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its sixth social meeting for the present season at Delmonico's this evening.

Louis Fromme, a German, aged fifty-four years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart, at his residence, No. 307 East Tenth street. The motive for the act is unknown even to the members of his family.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 41,865 letters and 69 bags of papers. The Klopstock took out 35,460 letters and 65 bags of papers, the Crescent City 6,375 letters and 4 bags of papers, and the W. A. Scholten and Switzerland 15 letters each.

The steam-ship Vera Cruz, which arrived in this City yesterday from Havana, brought 1,572 packages containing goods for the Centennial Exhibition. The packages were delivered to the Purser at Havana without specification of their contents. They are consigned to F. Alexandre & Sons, and will be forwarded to Philadelphia as soon as possible.

Albert Moore, a collector in the employ of the Mercantile Agency Company, was fined $10 for disorderly conduct, by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday. He had been employed to collect a bill of $45 by a Dr. Bradley, from Mr. C. W. Tields, and after the bill had been disputed by Mr. Tields, stopped his wagon, the sides of which were painted "Bills collected," in front of Mr. Tields' door, and refused to go away.

Bridget Malone, the woman who was stabbed in the breast by Alice Fitzgerald during a fight at No. 21 Spring street, on Sunday last, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Dr. Marsh, who made a post mortem examination of the body, decided that the primary cause of death was acute meningitis resulting from falling or being thrown down stairs, and the secondary cause a stab wound penetrating the chest and culminating in acute pleurisy.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of Andreas Fuchs for the murder of William W. Simmons will begin on Thursday of next week.

Mayor Schroeder yesterday afternoon signed the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen authorizing steam transit on Atlantic avenue.

There were 133 births, 34 marriages, and 274 deaths in Brooklyn last week. The causes of death were as follows: Pneumonia, 41; consumption, 39; diphtheria, 18; croup, 12; small-pox, 10.

District Attorney Britton yesterday gave notice that the third trial of Sarah C. Merrigan for the murder of Maggie Hamill would be begun March 27. On the two former trials the jury failed to agree.

An illicit distillery was seized yesterday by officers from United States Marshal Harlow's office at Nos. 210 and 212 Plymouth street. A lot of mash was destroyed and $5,000 worth of property taken to the Marshal's office. No arrests were made, the place being deserted.

The case of James Bowen, alias William Miller, charged with having passed a raised check on the Albany County Bank, in Canada, was yesterday adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon by Commissioner Winslow, who said that if the defendant's counsel was not then ready to go on he should close the papers and send them to Washington.

Water Purveyor Rhodes was before the Brooklyn Aldermanic Investigating Committee yesterday afternoon and made a statement in reply to the charges made against him. He admitted that he had laid four-inch pipes in manufactories, but said that he had permission of the Board to do so, and contended that it was perfectly proper and a saving to the City, because it reduced the dangers from fire and saved wear and tear of engines. Only a few of the men engaged in that work were in the employ of the department. The money received for scrap-iron, he said, had been paid over to the city. He said he was not interested in any particular water meter, but that plumbers generally could not be trusted to do that kind of work.

LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday, a man who gave his name as Felix Welch, while walking on the track of the Southern Railroad, near Glendale, was struck by an eastward bound train, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died yesterday morning.

There was a second and final hearing on the question of the formation of the proposed new County of Nassau before the Assembly Committee on Civil Divisions, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the arguments occupying the committee's time until 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Susan Peyton, aged eighty-three years, and her husband, aged ninety years, residing on the corner of Creed avenue and the Hempstead road, at Queens, were horribly burned Wednesday evening, the former, it is feared, fatally. The couple, it appears, have for some time past resided alone, their wants being supplied by the congregation of the Reformed Church. On the above evening, as Mrs. Peyton was sitting by the stove, her clothes caught fire. Her screams attracted the attention of a lady residing in the upper part of the house, who went to her assistance and succeeded in smothering the flames. Mr. Peyton was also badly burned in endeavoring to quench the flames.

STATEN ISLAND.

The war between the Staten Island ferry companies is at a stand-still. The recent decision in the Supreme Court sustains the opinion of the court below and is against the Garner interest. Pending the decision on an application which is to be made for a further hearing in the Court of Appeals, the Pilot Commissioners will take no action in the matter unless, in the opinion of their counsel, who has been consulted, they are forced to do so.

NEW-JERSEY.

The West Church, in Elizabeth, will be dedicated this evening.

The Common Council of Elizabeth has appropriated $328,000 for next year's current expenses.

During the year 1875 there were 25,965 births, 6,257 marriages, and 13,861 deaths in the State of New-Jersey.

William Roseman, Henry Murphy, and James Hackett, were arrested in Newark yesterday, and committed for trial on a charge of committing a burglary at the steel works.

The jury in the case of Capt. Rhodes, who was found drowned at the foot of the California dock, in Jersey City, a few days ago, returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and censured the men who found him for not taking measures to ascertain whether life was extinct or not.

John Kildey, a boy, employed at the button factory, corner of Third and Adams streets, Hoboken, met with a very painful accident yesterday. He was engaged in stamping buttons when he accidentally put his hand under the stamper, which crushed it in a most shocking manner. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and it is feared the hand will have to be amputated.

Chancellor Runyon has granted a decree of divorce to Abigail English, of Jersey City, from her husband, John English, on the ground of cruelty and incompatibility of temper. Their trouble arose from religious differences, she being a Protestant and he a Catholic. She was awarded $100 a month and the custody of her two children. Ex-Attorney General Gilchrist, counsel for the defendant, gave notice that he would appeal.

At a special meeting of the Hoboken Common Council last evening Commissioner Leonhardt, Chairman of the Finance Committee, formally preferred charges against City Clerk John R. McCulloch of being deficient in his last report to the City Treasurer to the amount of $1,122 99. Assistant City Clerk Ducker was directed to serve a copy of the charges on the City Clerk, and also to order him to deliver the keys and all the property in his possession belonging to the office over to the Committee on Finance, and to appear this evening in the Council Chamber, at 8 o'clock, to answer the charges preferred against him.

RAILWAY AXLES AND SPRINGS.

At a meeting of the Association of Master Car-builders, at No. 113 Liberty street, last evening, Mr. Charles Bender, civil engineer, gave a detailed account of recent experiments in Germany on the durability of railroad car axles and springs. The work of testing the strength of the various metals and machinery was undertaken at Vienna and on the Silesian Railroad in Prussia, under the direction of Mr. Charles Woehler, Commissioner of the German State Railroads, and has resulted in important discoveries. It was found that cast-steel of the best quality wore from twenty to thirty per cent. better than the best wrought-iron, and that axles of 4½ inches diameter for passenger coaches, and 5⅛ inches for freight cars, were capable of wearing for an almost indefinite period, and would in the end wear out instead of breaking. Both the axles and the loads used in Germany were slightly heavier than in America. Experiments have also been made in regard to the strain laid upon steel springs for passenger and freight cars, which have demonstrated that the springs, when properly made, are capable of bearing weights of 100,000 pounds to the square inch.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—D. B. Booth, Master Booth, G. Cohen, A. F. Link, Miss B. Kenny, Miss M. Mulligan, T. J. Conners, Henry G. Blank, B. J. Corten, G. Washington Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Peter McCall, wife, and daughter, Richard B. Duyckinck, Henry A. Dingee and wife, Hewlett C. Codwise, Gustavus W. Faber, Elisha Atkins, George M. Jones, Charles C. Taylor, Jesse E. Huston, Mrs. M. Sagnes and child, Carlo A. Chizzola, J. J. Jones, William C. McEntee, George E. Earnshaw, Henry Fredericks, Antonio Gonzalez, Arturo Cuyas, Rafael Vega, Jose Y. del Valle, Nicolas Carvaila and son, John McMahon, Tomas Bajilio, Alberto Fazzi, David E. Benyon, Alfred Ledeve, Fabian Achon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:09 | Sun sets.....6:09 | Moon rises...1:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12:43 | Gov. Island..1:32 | Hell Gate....2:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........THURSDAY, March 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, James Hand; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Janzen, Rotterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Klopstock, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Richard McManus, Beals, Anjier for orders, H. D. & J. A. Brockman.

Barks Gentoo, Staples, Reival, Russia, Isaac R. Staples; Peter C. Warwick, (Br.,) Kline, Rio de Janeiro, via Richmond, Va., Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs David Bugbee, Stowers, Cadiz, Spain, Carver & Barnes; Joseph Clark, Stahl, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinkney; Giles Loring, Anderson, Valencia and Alicante, Spain, Brett Son & Co.; Roanoke, (Br.,) Mehiman, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Ponvert, Moore, Kingston, Jamaica, S. De Cordova; Nellie, (Br.,) Rood, St. Johns, N. F., Perkins & Job.

Schrs. Wave Crest, Winchenback, Sag Harbor, Long Island, Squire Bros.; W. H. Jenn, Collins, Havana, Cuba, J. B. Ward & Co.; A. R. Weeks, Farr, Cardenas, Cuba, H. W. Loud & Co.; M. C. Mosley, Higgins, Wilmington, N. C., Parsons & Loud; Sarah W. Hunt, McFadden, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Hero, Baker, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; H. J. May, Blackman, Somerspoint, N. J., master; Sally M. Steelman, Higbee, Great Egg Harbor, master.

Sloop Frances Anna, Carpenter, Newark, N. J., Delaney & Walker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana March 11, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Borneo, Shaw, London Feb. 4, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Liverpool 56 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Feb. 4, in lat. 48 22 N., lon. 24 36 W., sighted bark Tasavera, of Searsport, before reported, with foremast, maintopmast, and mizzentopmast gone; boarded her and found her abandoned and stripped of ropes and sails, all but spanker, which we unbent; found no provisions on board; the side lamp was up; the cargo was logwood; no papers were found; she had 7½ feet of water in hold, and had a list of 3 planks to port; 21st, lat. 40 12, lon. 35 38, in a gale from S. W., lasting 10 hours and veering to W., lost lower foretopsail and lost and split almost an entire suit of sails; March 2, lat. 41 24, lon. 45 13, had a gale from S. W., veering to N. W., lasting 24 hours.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Tyler, Leghorn Jan. 28, with marble, rags, &c., to Faobricotti Bros.—vessel to Squire Bros. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3; came southern passage, and had fine weather; no date, 25 miles W. N. W. of Bermuda Light, passed the wreck of a schr. of about 175 tons, dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned, with everything gone above deck, masts broken off about 5 feet up, bowsprit standing, boats gone, and the port chain was hanging through the hawse-pipe in the water. The cabin windows and doors had been covered with canvas, which was mostly washed away, the side of the cabin was gone, and the starboard chain-plates carried away as if the masts had gone by that side. She did not seem to have been long in the water, and the after part of the name only could be made out as the Lily of Portland.

Bark Henry, (Ger.,) Minssen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co. Came northern passage and had fine weather at first, but was detained 17 ds. by westerly gales between lon. 40 and 50; from the banks easterly winds; March 13, off Nantucket, spoke bark Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Sandy Hook.

Bark Ida, (Norw.,) Larsen, Messina 58 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros.—vessel to C. J. Tobias & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 24; came the northern passage, and had heavy winds March 3, lat. 36 17, lon. 59 54, in a heavy sea, the wind being S. S. W., was boarded by two heavy seas in succession, the last one carrying away bulwarks and stanchions.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Catacola 67 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. March 11, lat. 39 45, lon. 73 45, passed floating petroleum barrels.

Schr. Maggie Dalling, (of Portland,) Dalling, Cardenas March 3, with molasses to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to John S Creed.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Jerman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. M. Reed, Kelsey, Baltimore.

Schr. S. J. Fooks, Fort.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie W. Hannum, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Pavillion, Leach, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David D. Crane, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. S. H. Bird, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Hamburg, Wescott, New-London.

Schr. Phenix, Norton, New-Haven.

Schr. John M. Fiske, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Hart, Stonington.

Schr. Harriet, Mason, Pawtucket.

WIND—Sunset, fresh E.; thick and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Klopstock, for Hamburg; Denmark, for London; W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; Crescent City, for Havana; Ashland, for Port Royal, &c.; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Williamsport, for Philadelphia; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Roanoke, for Laguayra, &c.

MARINE DISASTER.

LEWES, Del., March 16.—The bark Tino, in getting under way last night, went ashore on the Bar, but will probably come off at high water this forenoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steamer Australian, (Br.,) Peters, Mobile, for Liverpool, which put into Norfolk, Va., March 4 in distress, (before reported,) will proceed to New-York for repairs.

Brig Wexford, (Br.,) Foster, London, for Sandy Hook, put into Gravesend prior to March 15 badly damaged by collision, will have to dock for repairs.

Ship Athenais, (Br.,) Jones, from Pensacola Feb. 24, for Liverpool, (before reported ashore on Rebecca Shoals,) has broken up. Captain and crew are at Key West.

Brig Jeremiah, Ford, hence 15th inst. for Cardenas; 16th inst., 3 A. M., 8 miles N. E. of Barnegat came in collision with schr. P. A. Saunders, (of Bridgeton, N. J.,) striking her forward of the fore rigging, sinking the schooner; stove in our port bow, split cut-water, sprung jib-boom, and carried away head-gear; was taken in tow and brought back to the city for repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 14.—Sld. schr. John Shay, Tilton, N. of Hatteras; Annie Bliss, Simmons, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 13.—Sld. brigs Glance, (Br.,) Hill, New-York, and Montrose, (Br.,) Flavin, Boston; schrs. Robert S. Graham, Smith, New-York, and Emily H. Naylor, Fisher, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, March 15.—Arr. brig Evangeline, (Br.,) Cienfuegos.

Sld. brigs Teviot, (Br.,) Jamaica; Jean, (Br.,) Hayti.

HAVANA, March 15.—Arr. bark Walter Armington, Jr., Hooper, Cardiff; schr. Maggie Mulvey, Anderson, New-York.

MATANZAS, March 14.—Arr. schr. Priscella Scribner, Furman, New-York.

Sld. brigs Dauntless, Ames, N. of Hatteras; Emily T. Sheldon, Hayes, do.; schrs. Henry Waddington, Seiover, do.; C. D. Lothrop, McAlep, do.; Annie Bell, Griffin, do.

SAGUA, March 14.—Arr. brig C. C. Sweeney, Cole, Havre.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 15.—Sld. bark Live Oak, (Br.,) Ouiton, Liverpool; schr. Rosebud, Boston.

TRINIDAD, March 11.—Arr. schr. Abbie Beersley, Lowell, Boston.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 16.—Arr. steamer Dominion, (Br.,) Clements, Boston.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—Ship Surprise, Johnson, from New-York, (before reported wrecked,) with such of her cargo as has been saved, will be sold at auction for account of all concerned.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 16.—Sld. March 9, Alaska; March 12, Jason; March 16, Hoppet, Westrold, Bohemia, Lard.

Arr. March 8.—Esquimaux; March 13, Emma Beng, William Frederick, H. O. Winship, Gerhard Erdwin, Marie, G. C. Michels, Antoinnetta; March 15, Topgallant, (off the Lizard,) Marino, (at Aberdeen,) Jairus B. Lincoln, (at Falmouth, for Antwerp,) H. L. Richardson, Tidal Wave, Prince Edward, New-York, Marina, Imperator, Arow; March 16, Florida, (at Falmouth,) Goiconda, Fenwick, Gordon Castle, Rjukan.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston, March 4, arr. here at 1 o'clock this morning.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION
—OF—
CARRIAGES
—AND—
ROAD WAGONS

On and after Wednesday, 15th inst., we shall exhibit at our WAREROOMS, 5th AVENUE and 14th STREET, the product of our Factory during the winter months, embracing original designs, together with the best styles of LONDON and PARIS, to which we respectfully invite attention.

Brewster & Co., of Broome St.
(Factory: Broadway and 47th Street.)

REMOVAL.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

The Gorham Company,
Silversmiths.
Solid Silver and Gorham Plate.
The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.
NO. 1 BOND ST.,
And by J. BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden lane.

ROOFS
PAINTED. REPAIRED. MADE WATER-TIGHT, or no charge.
"How to stop leaks effectually and cheaply; save re-shingling," a 100 page book free if you write to-day. Dwellings, Mills, and Foundries a specialty. Careful estimates promptly furnished; correspondence invited. N. Y. Slate Roofing Company, Limited, No. 8 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia. State where you saw this.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or will assist in washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at 162 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 26th st.

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